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# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

The Organ of the Provision and Meat Industries of the United States.

Entered at the Post Office, New York, and admitted for Transmission through the Mails at Second-Class Rates.

NEW YORK CITY: 284-286 Pearl Street. | PUBLISHED WEEKLY. | CHICAGO: 617 and 618 Manhattan Building, Dearborn Street.

Vol. XV.—No. 8.

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1906.

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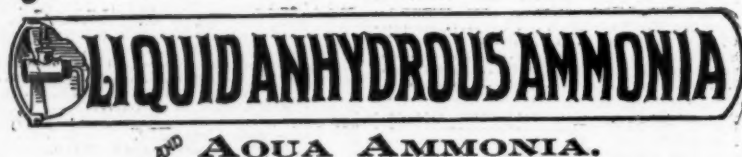
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# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,

*The Organ of the Provision and Meat Industries of the United States.*

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER PUBLISHING CO.,  
ROBERT GANZ & CO., PROPRIETORS.

NEW YORK CITY:  
284 & 286 Pearl St.

PHILADELPHIA:  
3 South Front Street.

KANSAS CITY.

BOSTON:  
45 No. Market St.

CABLE ADDRESS: "SAMPAN, NEW YORK."

## SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Per Annum, invariably in advance, in the U. S.  
and Canada \$4.00  
Foreign Countries, except Canada (£1) - 5.00

## NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

Vol. XV. Saturday, August 22d, 1896. No. 8.

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# 50 PAGES.

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We congratulate our contemporary, the New York "Times," on its rejuvenation and the accession of new management and predict for it a full measure of success in the great race always being run by the great dailies in supplying the Empire State with the newest and best news from every section of civilization. The "Times" has always been conservative, and at the same time fully up to date, and will no doubt continue to be so.

## ORGANIZED BUTCHERDOM.

The butcher convention recently assembled at Denver did two things which have attracted attention generally throughout the country. In the first place they declared war to the knife against department stores in general and against those in New York in particular. In the second place they took such steps in regard to wholesalers doing retail business as will give much concern to those against whom the movement is directed. We are free to state that to our mind the position of the retailer in these matters is a strong one and sustained by similar action in other trades where similar conditions existed. There can be no doubt that the existence of the department stores is a menace to every class of retailers, and to none more so than to butchers and grocers. The remedy, however, is hard to find and harder still to apply. We think that troubles within the trade, conflicts between retailer and wholesaler can easily be adjusted by arbitration, and it seems like the most mulish obstinacy to prolong what is really nothing more than a family quarrel. Come together, gentlemen, and bury the hatchet. Arbitrate your differences and let peace pervade your business relations.

## THE HIDE AND SKIN MARKET.

With all the ups and downs and the unexpected happenings which have sprung into existence in almost every line of business incident to meats and provisions during the past year, it should be a source of gratification to know that the position of the hide and skin market, with all these mercurial changes, is an exceptionally strong one, despite the fact that it, too, possesses some elements of uncertainty. We think, however, that these latter are due to the generally nervous feeling and disposition to extreme caution which seems to have settled on the business community throughout the entire country since the political situation has become more clearly defined, rather than to any weakness in the actual position of the market. The writer of our regular review in his article to-day, speaks hopefully of the outlook for a healthy foreign demand, and we hope for the sake of the trade that his prognostications may be realized. It is a pleasure to be able to write hopefully of at least one section of the trade, and if the holding of hides by the largest packers is to be accepted as an indication of the improvement to come then we think the situation is healthy.

## CHOLERA SCARES.

Everything points to another enormous corn crop this year. Whatever doubts there might have been during the past month as to whether the weather would affect it harmfully before it reached the maturing point have been set aside by the recent terrific hot spell. These conditions, propitious as they may seem for mankind generally, are not favorable to the packing trade or for higher prices for either beef or pork products in the near future. It may be that there will be spasmodic changes for the better at irregular intervals, but it seems to us that there can be no very material improvement in the market over that which exists to-day. We would like to speak hopefully, but when one surveys the situation generally it seems hard to do so. In this connection we notice that the periodical scare about hog cholera has come to the front sooner than usual this season, and we caution our friends against being led into any belief that these scares amount to anything, or that they can affect to any extent the statistical position of the hog market which unfortunately is only too strong. There is always bound to be a small percentage of cholera in the changing of feed from old to new corn, but there are people who are anxious all the time to magnify these matters for speculative reasons, and it is against such persons that we would warn the trade.

## WHOLESALE SUPPLYING ICE TO RETAILERS.

We have on a former occasion urged slaughterers and packers to take up the question of supplying ice to retailers, and we again call attention to the matter in the belief that the adoption of our suggestion would prove a most profitable and natural side line. The present low price of refrigerating machinery and the easy conditions willingly granted by manufacturers to packers and butchers intending the erection of additional refrigerating machinery puts it within the reach of every reputable packer and slaughterer. In addition to the safeguard which the doubling of the ice machine capacity will prove to be to any packing or slaughter house in case of an accident, it is quite natural that the butcher would find it to be an advantage to buy his meats and provisions at that packing house which would supply him with ice at a reasonable figure and release him from the grasp of the ice monopolists. In turn the larger butchers could supply families whom they provide with meat with ice also, and thereby stimulate and simplify business all around. The state of perfection which the present refrigerating machinery has obtained makes it possible to compete with natural ice under the most favorable atmospheric circumstances even in winter, and in summer it means a saving of at least one-half the expense. Large butchers who have sufficient room to erect a refrigerating machine of their own could select the same large enough to make a few tons of ice daily for their customers. With the approach of the fall season when the outside temperature permits the shutting down for additions and repairs, this question should be seriously considered by the meat trade throughout the country. We know of some concerns in Indianapolis and Kansas City and other places that have ice factories in addition to their slaughter houses, and have found it very profitable during the last season, much more so than the meat and provision business.

## A QUESTION.

A correspondent suggests to us that we answer the following question:

"Does the small number of failures which have been reported in the meat and provision trades not indicate the soundness of the business and the honesty of the men employed in it?"

Our answer is, unquestionably it does. The provision trade is not alone the largest in volume, both export and domestic, in the United States, but it is as sound as it is substantial. The men engaged in the meat and provision trades are of the highest character, and the business all the year through is largely on a cash basis, or it is done on very short credit only. Such a thing as 30, 60 or 90 days' credit is hardly known in the meat and provision trades.

Packers and slaughterers must pay live stock men in cash, and in turn give a short credit to butchers; butchers in turn do give a little credit, which generally with good people, does not extend over a week, the chances for losses therefore is comparatively small. Most losses that are incurred by slaughterers and packers emanate from a decline in the stock which they hold or from venturing in the speculative markets. Whether the few failures at the same time do not indicate a large shrinkage in the general business, is another question. We rather think that they do, but we believe that the volume of business in the meat and provision trades has considerably decreased, and in some instances almost come to a standstill within the last few months. We are, however, hopeful for the future and expect to see better business and broader markets than ever, even if not at higher figures permanently.

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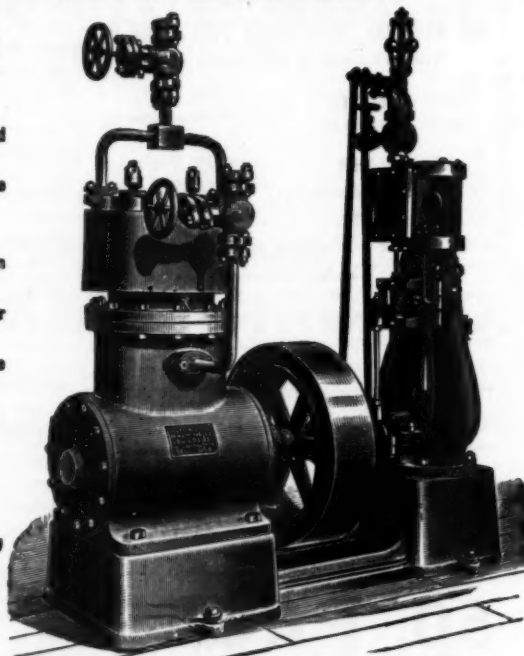
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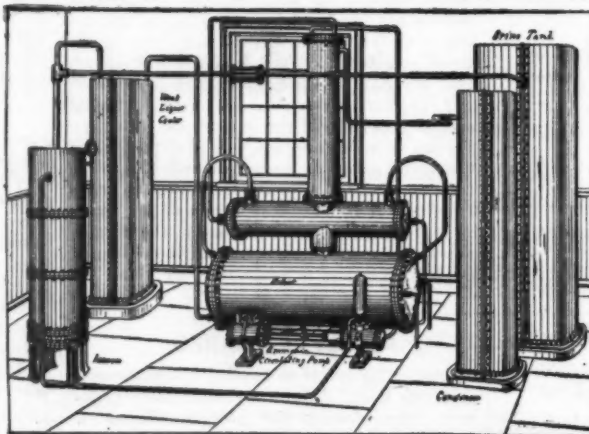
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CENTRAL LARD CO., Lard Refiners,  
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BUSH BROS., Provisions,  
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JAMES McILHINNEY, Provisions,  
Jersey City, N. J.  
D. FULLERTON & CO., Slaughterers,  
Paterson, N. J.  
MONMOUTH ICE CO., Mfg. Ice,  
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FIDELITY WAREHOUSE & COLD  
STORAGE CO., General Cold Storage,  
Trenton, N. J.  
PETERSBURG CRYSTAL ICE CO.,  
Mfg. Ice, Petersburg, Va.  
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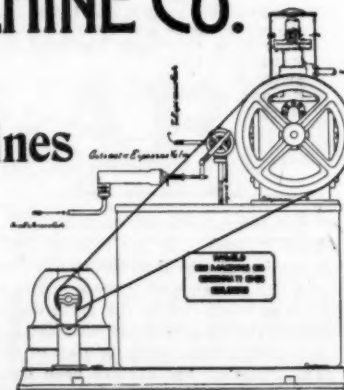
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SMALL MACHINES OUR SPECIALTY. Also Mild's Automatic Ammonia  
and Water Regulator.





**PROVISIONS AND LARD.****WEEKLY REVIEW.****A HALT IN THE ADVANCE**

has characterized these markets for the past week, with some tendency toward a further reaction, though not accompanied by any general or material decline. Speculation has been more quiet, as the shorts who were to be frightened in, covered last week and the week before, thus withdrawing their support from the market, while the big shorts and packers have been more free sellers, leaving the bulls, with the short demand stimulated by the decline, to take their offerings. Yet these same packers have turned buyers on weak spots, while selling on strong ones, showing a disposition to accumulate stock at these prices, extending into January for lard, which has been the leading speculative article, both in point of activity and strength, as there has been a continued good export demand for it, both in the raw and refined state at the seaboard and at the West, shipments out of Chicago being at the rate of 2,000,000 lb a day this week by foreign houses, who are shipping it to the other side, where both cheaper money and storage rates have been secured for carrying it; but at this writing the Continent has let up on its late free purchases of refined, which have aggregated fully 20,000 tcs. in New York, during the last two weeks, while it has also taken about 5,000 tcs. of steam lard in New York during that period. But the English markets have been supplied chiefly from Chicago, their purchases being partly noted in our last two articles, aggregating about 25,000 tcs.; in addition to this her refiners are reported to have sold between 5,000 and 10,000 tcs. of refined lard for the English markets, making a total of 30,000 to 35,000 tcs. raw and refined in Chicago, and 30,000 in New York, or over 60,000 tcs., cash and prompt shipment, in all, for export since the late activity set in. This is more actual export business in the last three weeks than has been done for the last six months, except what has been consigned by the packers, and shows the most healthy condition of this market in over a year, notwithstanding the 300,000 tcs. in Chicago on Aug. 1; for at this rate of shipment, from now till Nov. 1, this big stock and bugaboo will be removed from the market. Europe, therefore, has awakened at last to the fact that this poor, despised product is worth something and has a future. The tight money market has helped this movement, as it has stimulated transferring stocks to the other side, to carry them cheaper; at the same time it has depressed prices, or prevented them advancing on purchases which under ordinary circumstances would have put prices up 1c. a lb, instead of about 1/2c., as now. Thus the weakest and most plentiful supply of the product of the hog has at last found an adequate outlet where it was least expected.

Other products of the hog are now able to take care of themselves, either with or without manipulation, of which latter little has been said the past week, as the longs in pork have been credited with realizing, although the market has acted more as if the Canadian syndicate were depressing it to get a new hold before putting it higher, unless the tight money market is forcing them out. Ribs seem to have taken a medium course between pork and lard, the former having been the weaker and the latter the stronger product, with less interest in ribs. Among the chief buyers of lard have been Armour, Fowler and Swift, all of whom have been buying January, but whether to cover shorts or going long is uncertain.

**SPOT BUSINESS** throughout the list has been lighter than last week, excepting lard, and even that was slow after midweek; the prices at which refined have sold in New York for the Continent were \$4.15@4.25, for South America \$4.60@4.70, and for Western steam, in tierces, \$3.95 back to \$3.82 1/2, and in tanks \$3.57 1/2 and \$3.52 1/2, of which sales were 4 tanks on Tuesday and 6 on Wednesday to New York refiners, with 1,000 tcs. of Western at \$3.85, all to refiners; 2,200 New York City pickled hams, 9 1/4@9 3/4c.; ditto, 1,500 shoulders, 3 1/4@3 3/4c., and jobbing lots of pork of about 200 bbls. a day at \$7.75@8.50 for new mess, \$9.50@10 for family, light city, ditto, \$11; clear, \$8@9.50; 200 city lard, \$3.50; 50 tcs., iron-bound, ditto, 4c., with that bid for Cuba, and very little offering. Receipts of hogs at the West have generally been light, but on Wednesday they aggregated 55,000, and prices were generally higher on active demand, while at the seaboard they have been scarce and advancing all the week, gaining 1/2c. per lb on Tuesday and Wednesday.

In meats the trade has been especially light at the East, particularly in bellies, scarcely anything having been reported during the week, as buyers for the domestic trade have been few, having bought freely some time ago, while the higher prices of hogs have made city cutters stronger in their views, being sold well up, with no stock pressing on the market. In clear bellies there have been scarcely any offered, and Cuba has been bidding 5c., boxed, without getting any. At the West cured meats are reported sold well up, or ahead, by the packers, who have barely been able to supply the local demand and some export inquiry at former prices; green meats dull at the West with very little change in prices, the Eastern trade being generally out of the market.

**BEEF PRODUCTS** have been quiet without material change in prices, with sales of 800 bbls. of city packet at \$7@8, family \$8@9, while extra India mess has been more active at easier prices, 800 tcs. selling at \$10@12. Hams have been in fair demand in the West at \$14, while small sales have been made at the seaboard at \$15, cost and freight, which is a trifle better. Canned beef has been dull at former prices, with a light domestic trade, without new feature or export business of any importance reported.

Thursday's markets were weaker, opening with hogs West in excess of estimates, or 54,000, though the packing for the week was

the smallest on the crop, 165,000, against 155,000 last year, while Cudahy brokers raided September pork and Geddes & Kirkwood, the Canadian syndicate brokers, sold September also to a discount under October, of which latter both bought, resulting in 10c. decline for day in September with no change in spot, only 200 selling in absence of West India. But lard became active for export again at New York, and 2,000 tcs. were taken for export at \$3.80 opening, \$3.85 closing; tank nominally \$3.55; 200 city, \$3.50; 750 tcs. refined, \$4.15 for the Continent, while hams and shoulders, New York, were lower, 9 1/4@9 3/4c. and 3 1/4@3 3/4c. respectively. But light bellies were higher with hogs, 1/2c. up again and scarcity of all but 12-lb at 5c., with sales of 10,000 10-lb at 5 1/2@5 3/4c. bid, clear ditto, Cuba, with none offered. There was renewed talk in the Chicago papers and despatches of the September pork deal petering out, as if there was some one very anxious to have the trade think so; and it looks as if the short packers wanted the outsiders to think so and let go their long September, or to sell it short so as to let them out. It will be the safest course therefore to keep out of September and await the first of that month to see if the syndicate takes in the September deliveries, as it has been claimed for them by their friends and the Montreal papers. Certainly the market does not act as if the deal is ended, and if the papers of the latter city have been correct on the deal, as they appear to have been so far, and as the Chicago papers have not, we are liable to see some lively trading yet in September, in which the shorts will take a leading part. There are two sides to these markets now, and there may be liquidation on both. Another 250 to 500 tcs. of Western steam lard were reported taken for export late Wednesday, on p. 1.

Friday's markets were 5c. up West on September pork, 2 1/2c. on lard and ribs, after a fairly active option trade, with good spot trade West for cash lard; otherwise the spot markets were dull and unchanged East and West, except on green meats, which were easier in the former and firmer in the latter markets. Nothing but jobbing sales reported at New York for the day.

**LIVERPOOL CLOSING PRICES.**

Liverpool, Aug. 21—4:15 P. M.—Bacon—Firm; demand moderate; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 31s.; short rib, 28 lb 30s.; long clear light, 35 to 38 lb, 26s. 6d.; long clear heavy, 55 lb, 25s.; short clear backs light, 18 lb, 28s. 6d.; short clear middles heavy, 45 to 50 lb, 23s. 6d.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 32s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 18 lb, 24s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 42s. 6d. Tallow—Fine American, 16s. 9d. Beef—Extra India mess, 46s. 3d.; prime mess, 36s. 3d. Pork—Prime mess fine Western, 45s.; medium Western, 38s. 9d. Lard—Steady; prime Western, 19s.; refined in pails, 20s. 6d.

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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,  
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*Manufacturers of Refrigerating Machines and Plants of any desired capacity for the cooling of Packing Houses, Abattoirs, Cold Storage Warehouses, Breweries, Dairies, Confectioneries, etc.*

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HIGH GRADE PUMPING MACHINERY,

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Contracts made for Complete Plants with Guaranteed Results.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

Mr. Cunningham Smith, for many years secretary of the New Zealand Refrigerating Co. (Dunedin, N. Z.), and subsequently general manager of the Southland Frozen Meat and Export Co., has been appointed to look after the frozen meat and produce trade of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co., Limited, in London.—Ex.

The new chilling department in connection with the works of the Bourke (N. S. W.) Meat Preserving Co. is completed. A trial with 100 bullocks, chilling before preserving, has been made, and was very successful. A chilling room for export has also been erected. The company, we understand, have in hand an order for 7,000 bullocks to be treated. The value of the company's works now amounts to between £7,000 and £8,000.—Ex.

An experiment is being made at the Portland (Victoria) Freezing Works, whereby it is hoped to avoid the expense of trans-shipping meat, etc., to Melbourne. Ten thousand pairs of rabbits, which have been packed and graded under the supervision of the Agricultural Department officer, will go by the next Gulf Line steamer. If no inconvenience is found for the steamer, the practice of shipping at Portland will be extended to the export of butter.—Ex.

Operations at the Portland and Western District of Victoria Freezing Works will be started early next month when the company will freeze a consignment of 4,000 or 5,000 sheep for Mr. Jno. Cooke. Most of the sheep have been purchased in the southeastern district of South Australia. Arrangements have been made for the transport of the carcasses to Melbourne per coasting steamer for transshipment to the vessel which will take them to London.—Ex.

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Every Soap Works,  
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## TALLOW AND STEARINE. WEEKLY REVIEW.

TALLOW has shown increased strength and activity this week with the return of cooler weather and stronger foreign markets, both in France and England, as shown by 6d. advance in London at the weekly sales on Wednesday, instead of the unchanged or declining markets we have had for so many months, indicating that the heavy stocks of Australian are being at last reduced; and the English markets are getting into a healthy state again after being in a congested condition for nearly a year. This has been the weak spot in this staple during this protracted depression, leaving France the only buyer of our surplus for the last six months. Yet the English markets are still below an export parity with ours, except for occasional small lots of choice city and edible. But France is still a free buyer, at her price, notwithstanding her heavy purchases of the last three months, showing that at these prices she is still ready to take our surplus production. Her failure to bring the city melters down to 3c. by holding off, as she has done for the last three weeks, indicates the strengthening tendency of the French markets, as well as the English, for she has taken all that was offered at 3 1-16c. this week, and at this writing is bidding that for more without offerings. Great secrecy has been observed about this week's purchases, but we are able to confirm at this writing 1,000 hhds., but whether the bulk of the balance of the stock in New York has been bought by them, or the melters refuse to offer it, we are unable to say. At the close of last week the stock of city tallow held in New York was estimated at about 4,700 hhds., to which this week's production added, less the sales since our last of 1,100 hhds., would give about 460 hhds. to come out of last week's total, leaving still unsold about 4,000 hhds., after taking out the 200 hhds. deliverable to local trade on weekly contracts and jobbing sales.

It becomes therefore very interesting to know whether the French shippers have bought any part, or the whole of this remaining 4,000 hhds., and the mystery that is maintained alike by buyers and sellers gives color to the suspicion that they have bought more than the 1,000 hhds. admitted. For it would be hard to see on what the melters are relying to force a further advance, after their repeated failures to bring the French shippers to terms during the last two months, although they have finally raised them 1-16c. during the last three weeks. Hence the interest in the situation; for as New York melters go, so the seaboard melters generally go, and they have considerable accumulations to come on the market also, sooner or later, while the tight money market has been an element of advantage to the shippers, and against the melters, that would seem to deter the latter from further increasing their holdings, especially as they can be carried much cheaper on the other side, with easy money there. We are inclined to believe therefore that the bulk of the stock in New York has passed into exporters' hands at 3 1-16c., and that this is the reason no more is offered, while it would be perfectly natural in such cases for the shippers to keep these sales secret until they had secured whatever stock

they wanted; at other seaports, or at the West, lest they should put up the price on themselves. In the meantime exporters have taken 300 tcs. of choice packers' tallow in Chicago at 3 3/4c., after sales earlier in the week at 3 1-16c. of 500 tcs.; also 5 cars of low grade packers' at 2 1/2c., at which the local trade in Chicago took 1,000 tcs. earlier in the week, and the exporters later 3 cars of grease at 2c. At the same time exporters have taken 250 tcs. edible at 3 9-16c., New York, for fancy country stock.

Local soap makers have bought over 500,000 lb of country stock in New York during the week at 3c. for fair, 3 1-16c. for prime and 3 3/4c. for choice, packages free; this is all that has been reported, East or West, up to this writing; though, as above stated, there is reason to believe that more has been done at the seaboard, if not at the West, for export. This is a big improvement in demand over last week and last month, and it places the market in a stronger and healthier condition, which has the appearance of being permanent, following the course of the markets for its substitutes, lard and cotton oil, all of which seem to be getting out of the rut of depression in which they have lain for nearly a year; for Europe is showing increasing confidence in beef as well as hog fats, and a disposition to stock up for future wants, on our tight money market, which enables a material saving by carrying our stocks abroad instead of at home.

Thursday's markets were quiet at 3 1-16c. for city, at which 175 hhds. were turned in on contract and 100,000 lb of country sold to New York soap makers at 3 1-16c. 3/4c., while 100 tcs. edible were reported at 3 1/2c. for country, done early in the week for export. But exporters took the bulk of sales of 1,000 tcs. prime packers' tallow in Chicago at 3 1-16c. and 500 choice, ditto, at 3 3/4c. No business or change was reported in oleo stearine or oils, except another 40,000 lb of the former early in the week to New York refiners, and not reported. The rumor that exporters had taken 1,000 hhds. of city this week was denied by their brokers. Later 1,500 bbls. oleo oil were reported sold in Rotterdam at 29@30 florins, which cleared that market pretty well up and gave the market a firmer tone at full prices. The total sales of tallow at Chicago for the week are reported at 5,000 tcs., of which about half export, half home trade, and that market closed firm. At New York nothing was done and prices were steady at the quotations of Thursday.

STEARINE has also shown increased activity, in lard as well as oleo, though at no improvement in price as yet. On Saturday and Monday last nearly 1,000,000 lb of the latter were taken in Chicago at 3 3/4c., of which three-fourths for export, while 100,000 lb were taken by New York compound lard refiners at 4c., both markets being steady at those prices at this writing. But this improved demand has not advanced the pressers' views, indicating larger production than of late or accumulations of stock. As the latter is not admitted, the former is presumed, owing to the better demand for oleo oil in Rotterdam at firmer prices, where 3,000 tcs. were reported late last week at 28@30 florins for good to choice extras, since when 500 to 1,000 bbls. have been sold at 29@30 florins, at which that market is reported firm with a continued good demand. In the meantime New York pressers have been in some cases selling their entire product at home, on the basis of 4 1/4c. for ordinary, at 4 7/8c. for fancy

# FULLERS EARTH

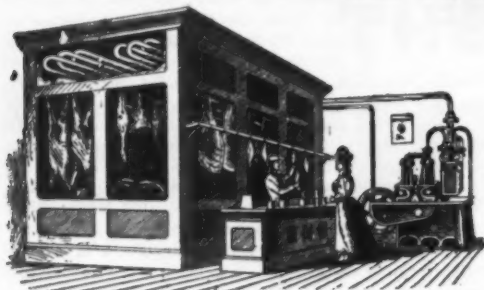
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[Correspondence Invited.]

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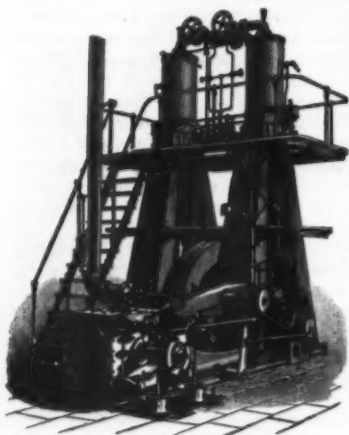
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brands of extra and  $3\frac{1}{4} @ 3\frac{1}{2}c.$  for No. 1 ditto. At the same time there has been quite a revival in export demand for lard stearine, of which 250,000 lb (and rumored nearly 250,000 more) have been taken for the English markets, the former at about  $4\frac{1}{2}c.$  for city and the latter at about  $4\frac{1}{4}c.$  for Western, at which it has been offered to local lard refiners, who are entirely out of the market, having still stocks sufficient to run them, purchased three months ago, during which time they have been out of the market.

### ROTTERDAM OLEO REPORT.

The following sales were cabled for the week ending August 21, 1896:

August 18. Harrison (100/150 tes.) sold at 30 florins.

" 19. United sold at 30 florins.

" 19. Modoc sold at 29 florins.

" 19. Morris Extra sold at 29 florins.

" 19. Monarch sold at 27 florins.

" 19. Imperial sold at 27 florins.

" 19. Crescent sold at 26 florins.

Sales for the week 3,000 tes.

August 15, stock in first hands, 2,700 tes.

Stock afloat, August 15.—Per stmr. Venango, from Balto. August 8, due August 22, 1,695 tes.; per stmr. Voendam, from New York August 8, due August 19, 2,677 tes.; per stmr. Patapasco, from Balto. August 15, due August 23, 1,355 tes.; per stmr. Odam, from New York August 16, due August 26, 2,461 tes. Total, 8,218 tes.

Imports into Great Britain for week ending Aug. 8, 1896: butter, 47,495 cwt.; margarine, 14,737 cwt. 1896—butter, 58,000 cwt.; margarine, 16,000 cwt.

### CHICAGO NOTES.

A big deal in privileges was made after the close of the board on Friday of last week. Robt. Laidbloom sold 1,000,000 puts on September wheat for Saturday to Robt. Prindle at  $54\frac{1}{4} @ 54\frac{1}{2}c.$  As the market declined to the put price and then reacted to  $55\frac{1}{2}c.$  it is probable that both buyer and seller made money. Prindle's buying against the puts made the stronger closing, and Lindbloom is \$1,000 ahead, as the wheat was not put.

O. B. Robbins, a large stock dealer and feeder, from Clay County, Kan., is in the city, and is a decided bear on provisions. He says that farmers in his section will be extensive feeders of corn, as it is worth much more to feed than ship. He makes his headquarters with McLane Bros. & Co., and plays the market as he talks it.

"Jim" Savage, formerly secretary of the East St. Louis Packing and Provision Co., is now connected with J. H. Wrenn & Co., and does most of their trading in the wheat pit.

John Tredwell, senior member of the firm of Tredwell & Simpson, left here on Saturday for an extensive trip through the East and South to call on old customers and establish some new connections.

John Cudahy is beyond question one of, if not the best, trader the Chicago market ever saw. He has announced another dividend of 25 per cent., amounting to about \$378,000, payable Aug. 18, to his creditors of 1893, the time he attempted to run a lard corner. This makes a total payment of \$750,000, leaving a balance of same amount still due. He is not obliged to pay any of that for two years, but it is probable it will be paid before that time.

T. J. Lipton & Co. had a \$1,000 fire Monday evening, the worst feature, however, being the serious burning of four men, all of whom are expected to recover.

The new hog yards were initiated Tuesday A. M., the actual business being over by 7:30 o'clock, owing to light receipts of hogs (10c. higher) and good demand. The "boys" are not "stuck" on the new arrangement, by any means, the possibilities for making "cripples" being a prominent feature, owing to a superfluity of inclines and new runways.

The Union Rendering Co. have signed a contract with the city to remove all dead animals, the consideration being approximately \$40,000, as payment for said removal. Not a bad deal for the contractor. Dead hogs yield grease.

Henry J. Seiter, we are glad to state, is back at business, but not quite his old self, having passed through a rather serious prostration, engendered by the excessive heat experienced here.

Hog average—1885, 239 lb; 1886, 228; 1887, 228; 1888, 229; 1889, 240; 1890, 232; 1891, 221; 1892, 223; 1893, 240; 1894, 233; 1895, 243; for year to Aug. 15, 1896, 244.

Probably not with any intention of taking any credit due Mr. Oake, Mr. Roberts says he went down to St. Joe a week ago to see some friends, and incidentally shoot mosquitos and turtles. His modus operandi shooting turtles is to tap Mr. Turtle just under the shell with a .32 ball which skyrockets him all the way from 15 to 2,100 feet in the air, and while at that altitude nip his head off with another .32. The average of St. Joe "skeeters" this year is  $2\frac{1}{4} lb.$  as against  $2\frac{1}{2} lb.$  of last year. Jersey hasn't been heard from. Mr. John Schofield, of Armour & Co., says it is inexpressibly mean of either Roberts or Oake to attempt to snatch the laurels from his brow in such a manner, and declares the prestige of his house and himself must be upheld at any cost, so that no doubt Mr. S. will squelch R. & O. once and for all.

A sad accident occurred Tuesday near the Anglo. Mr. Riley, who is in the car shops there, mourns the loss of one of his little boys, who was killed by the cars while taking dinner to his father.

The Continental people have every available foot of ground owned by them covered with substantial buildings. A front view of their establishment discloses nothing as compared to the rear view. This certainly is one of the very few houses with ample storage room, that is, under anything like normal conditions.

Boyd, Lunham & Co. are making rapid progress with their new addition, and will have a very complete plant when finished, and extremely conveniently arranged.

W. B. Allbright is back with Swift & Co. as refiner, after airing himself in various parts of the civilized and uncivilized world. First-class packing house men are never at a discount, and never will be, and Allbright seems to be one of those more sought after than seeking.

second floor of the Rialto Building are large and very handsomely furnished, and especially well adapted for traders and speculators. They are fully equipped with blackboards on which are posted all quotations of both foreign and domestic markets, and have four tickers over which are received the New York stock prices and all gossip pertaining to the markets. They have a private telephone wire to the floor of the Board of Trade, and all orders can be executed instantly. The Messrs. McLane are well posted on the pro-

vision market, and will be glad to impart their information to their customers.

Thomas J. Lipton, of London, England, and head of the T. J. Lipton Packing Co., is in the city, and will stay several days. His secretary, W. M. Duncan, is with him.

The receipts of hogs last week were 97,717, and the jack pot was won by Frank Bixby, who marked 100,000. This week the marks are: Charlie Lennon, 95,000; Geo. Pratt, 100,000; Dave Googins, 100,000; Geo. Chandler, 115,000; Frank Bixby, 100,000; Fred Lennon, 100,000.

Receipts of hogs at Chicago from Jan. 1 to Aug. 15, 4,529,400, against 4,633,177 a year ago, and 4,501,548 two years ago.

Average weight of hogs received in Chicago last week 248 lb, against 251 lb the week before.

### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The business of the firm of Fairchild & Custer, meat market, Ypsilanti, Mich., has been placed in the hands of a receiver.

Grunewald & Regnault, of East Hampton, Mass., who keep a butcher stand in that city, have been accused by the local authorities of killing and selling immature veal.

There is trouble at Little Rock, Ark., between the concern operating the local cold storage warehouse and the health authorities in consequence of some meat found on the premises of the former which was found to be unfit for human food.

Most of the large cities of the United States were well represented at the eleventh annual convention of the Retail Butchers' Association, which was held in Denver, Col., last week.

Arthur W. Hutchins, of Methuen, Mass., has retired from the meat and provision business.

Bridgeport, Conn., butchers held their annual barbecue and outing last week. Everything passed off nicely and much credit is due to the management.

W. B. Saxon, Carryville, Ind., has disposed of his interests in the butchering business to Perry Benson, who will operate it under the firm name of Paterson & Benson.

James P. Tucker, live stock dealer of Kansas City, committed suicide recently in St. Louis. He was very prominent in business and well known throughout the West and Southwest.

The sale of ice in New Haven, Conn., increased 50 per cent. during the recent hot wave.

Sylvester P. Keys, who was at one time actively engaged in the live stock business, died recently.

Osborn Brothers, live stock dealers of Anamosa, Ia., have failed for \$31,300.

Antoine Mouldous, formerly a prominent butcher of New Orleans, La., is dead.

Horace L. Niles, of Springfield, Mass., has been elected first vice-president of the National Retail Butchers' Protective Association.

The Union Rendering Co., of Chicago, has been awarded the contract for removing dead animals from the streets, etc., of that city.

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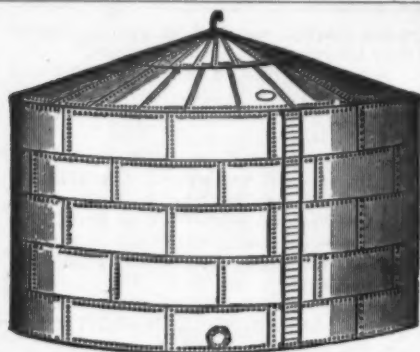
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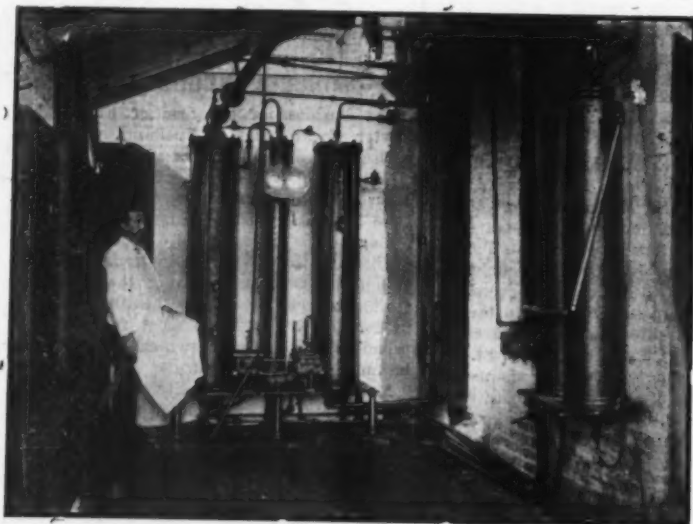
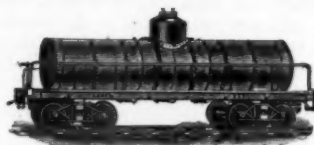
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Tallow.  
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Should Be Made of, and How Rendered.—"Killing" and "Cutting" Lard.—How to Mix.—Wash Your Gut Lard.—Which Agent to Use in Bleaching and Purifying Rejected Lard.—In Which Proportion.—How to Recook Same.—Another Method.—Another Recipe.—Kettle-Rendered Leaf Lard.—Neutral Lard.—Kettle-Rendered Lard.—How to Make It.—Stearine Tests.—Yield of Lard Pressed for Oil.—Refined or Compound Lard.—What It is Composed Of.—Method of Manufacture.—White Grease.—Brown and Yellow Grease.—Pig's Feet.—Their Utilization as White Grease.—It Not Used for Glue Stock.—Where the Grease Can Be Used.—THE MELTING POINT OF LARD.—An interesting Article on the Subject.—The Melting Point no Indication of Purity.—Methods of Determining It.—Difference of Melting Points of the Different Parts of the Animal.—Difference in Prime Steam Lard and Jacket Kettle Lard.—Disadvantages of Trying to Get Too Much of a Yield.—To Avoid Dark Colored Lard.

## Gut and Casings Department.

Its Importance.—What is Paid by Dealers to Packers.—Variation of Prices.—Handling of No. 1 Guts.—Percentage of Good Guts.—Advantages of Handling Guts in the Packing House.—Handling of Bung Guts.—Salting, Drying, Packing.—Points of Interest.

## CASINGS.—Soaking, Cleaning, Salting.

Quantity of Salt Allowed.—Yield per Hog.—Calculating Profits for Casings Department, 4 Months' Killing, 2 Examples.—Advantages to the Packer.

## Fertilizer Department.

Dried Blood.—Concentrated Tankage or "Stick".—Percentage of Phosphate, Moisture and Ammonia.—Sample Analysis of Dried Blood, Concentrated Tankage.—No. 1 Ground Tankage.—Raw Bone Meal.—Ground Steam Bone.—Value of Dried Blood as a Fertilizer per Unit and per Ton.—Concentrated Tankage No. 2.—Ground Tankage.—How Manufactured, and What It Contains.—Raw Bone Meal.—Ground Steam Bone.

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# HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

## CHICAGO.

**PACKER HIDES.**—The Chicago packers claim that the bottom has been reached in hides, and that at present prices they can be exported, and in proof of this they cite the sale of 9,000 heavy packer steers at 6½c. to parties for European tanners. It may be that American tanners may repeat the folly of 1894, when they allowed the European tanners to take all the good hides in this country at the lowest prices at which hides ever sold, and then in the following year paid the highest prices and brought hides from all parts of the world. Just now the hides being offered are the best hides of the year, and when we take in consideration that a good many tanners bought May hides at 8½c., it looks as though August hides at 6½c. must be cheap. It is true that leather is selling slow and the financial conditions are not favorable, so that tanners are disposed to be very conservative. It need not be any surprise, however, if, as we stated last week, some of the large buyers come into the market and take about all there is to offer, and this is more likely to be the case, as confidence in the future seems to be more assured than it was a few weeks ago. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb and up, 6½c., with sales, as stated above, of 9,000 for export at that figure.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb and up, are offered at 6c., but no sales to fix that or any other figure as the price, so that the quotation is nominal.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS, 60 lb and up, 6½c., with 5½c. for the light weights. About 10,000 were sold at 6½c.

No. 1 COLORADO OR SIDE-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb and up, very dull and quoted at 5½c., but no sales reported.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, 55 lb and up, are held at 6½c., but no doubt a concession from that figure would be made to a buyer of a good sized lot.

LIGHT NATIVE COWS, 55 lb and down, 6½c., but no late sales.

BRANDED COWS have sold as low as 5c., 5,000 having been taken at that figure, and previous to that 8,000 were sold at 5½c.

NATIVE BULLS, 5½c., with branded at 4½c.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The situation is a waiting one, as dealers are not anxious to buy on a falling market, and therefore keep their buyers at home, and receive such as are sent in for sale, without making any effort to increase the supply.

**BUFF HIDES,** 40 to 60 lb, free of brands and grubs are quiet. About 4,000 buffs and No. 2's were sold recently at 5½c. and 5c., but tanners have cut down their bids to 5½c.

**EXTREME LIGHT HIDES,** 25 to 40 lb, are scarce and quoted at 7c.

**NATIVE STEERS,** 60 lb and up, are offered at 6½c. for No. 1's and 5½c. for No. 2's.

**HEAVY COWS,** 60 lb and up, free of brands and grubs, 5½c. for No. 1's.

**SIDE-BRANDED COWS** are neglected. The dealers ask 5@5½c. flat.

**BULLS** are weak at 5@5½c. for No. 1's and 4@4½c. for No. 2's.

**CALFSKINS,** 7 to 15 lb, are scarce, with very light demand. The asking price for country skins is still 8½c., with city skins at 9c.

**KIPS,** 15 to 25 lb, are quiet at 7½@8c., but tanners claim that light hides are more profitable for the tanners.

**DEACONS** quiet at 35@40c.

**SLUNKS** 20c. each.

**HORSE HIDES** a drag on the market and held nominally at \$2.25@2.40.

**SHEEPSKINS** remain in the same dull condition. One lot of 5,000 shearlings was sold for export at 20@25c.

## NEW YORK.

**GREEN SALTED CITY HIDES.**—We fail to find any improvement in the hide market, the fact being that hides have sold lower than they did the week before. While it is true that hides seem to be low, and many tanners admit this fact, yet there is no question but what the present financial condition affects the market very materially, as the banks are very conservative and it is not easy to get accommodation from them, so that tanners are obliged in many cases to curtail their business until we have an easier money market. This market appears to be weaker than the Western markets, and especially Chicago. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb and up, 6½@6¾c., and note that 1,200 were sold at 6½c. and 2,200 at 6¼c.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb and up, 5@5½c., but no late sales.

**SIDE-BRANDED STEERS,** 60 lb and up, 4¾@5c.

**COWS,** 5½@6c., with small stock on hand and very few cows being slaughtered.

**BULLS,** 5½@6c., and but few to offer and very few bulls being killed.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The receipts of country hides are mainly cows, and there is a fair demand at about 5@5½c.

**NEW YORK CITY CALFSKINS.**—The calfskin market holds fairly firm and the sales about equal the receipts. Most of the skins now coming in are of the heavier weights, for which there is a better demand than for the lighter weights. Dealers are paying to butchers for strictly No. 1 skins, free from cuts or scores, 11c., and for No. 2's 9c. These prices are for fresh, clear veal skins. Country skins meet with ready sale at prices governed by the quality and condition. For No. 1 selected skins 10@11c. is paid, but for poorly taken off stock there is not much demand, except at low prices.

**HORSE HIDES.**—The market is flat. Dealers are not making any effort to increase the receipts; in fact, find it hard to make a market for such as come in. A nominal quotation of \$2.25@2.40.

## BOSTON.

**HIDES.**—Like at all other hide centers the market is quiet. Tanners are not anxious to buy hides in the middle of the summer, and with a very dull leather market, in which to dispose of their stock. If the leather market would show more activity, so that tanners could see some daylight ahead, they would be more ready to buy hides, but as it is there is no inducement, and the consequence is a very dull hide market without any immediate prospect of a change for the better.

**BUFF HIDES** are down to 5½c.

**NEW ENGLAND HIDES** are dull, with light offerings.

**COWS,** 5½c. flat.

**CALFSKINS** are not active, and only the best fresh taken off skins are wanted. All others are neglected and can only be sold at reduced rates.

## PHILADELPHIA.

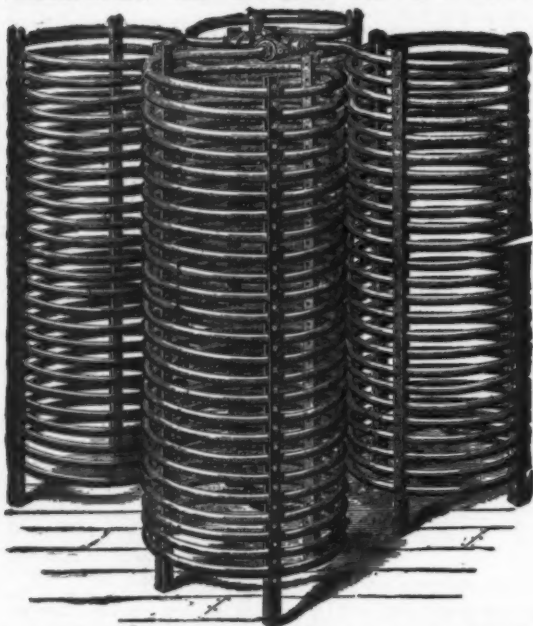
**HIDES.**—The market is in a very unsatisfactory condition, and tanners are staying out of the market. There are various causes for this condition, among which we may mention the extreme hot weather and the unsettled financial conditions, and also the fact that leather is low and sells slow. As to the future no one seems to be willing to hazard an opinion, and one can only wait for the outcome. We quote:

**STEERS,** 6@6½c.  
**COWS,** 5@5½c.  
**BULLS,** 5c.

## KANSAS CITY.

What a blessing sometimes it is that two persons cannot see exactly alike—and will draw different conclusions on a given point. Now if all the packers took the same view of the future hide situation it would be very hard to-day to say what would be the selling price of hides. Here are a group of the sharpest minds of the country, a very small group at that—you can count them on your finger tips—with a few finger tips to spare, and they are about equally divided—well, a few more pessimists than optimists. One group free sellers—if the tanners will not give one price, then they will take another—any price in reason to keep more than pace with the slaughtering. The free selling group sold up to kill and anticipating their kill—selling hides yet on the cattle's back 1,000 miles (perchance) away, peacefully grazing the animal—but this hide seller restless, anxious for the morrow, fearing—what! The other group refusing to sell—holding on to the hides, refusing steadily the lower, and still lower prices that make every passing day a red letter on the hide calendar. Both perfectly honest in their convictions—for they are backing their convictions with their pocketbooks. If one has no money to lose or win, a watching of the final outcome will be most interesting. Already the difference between the price these packers could have once obtained, and refused, and now can sell at, would be a snug little fortune to a common, ordinary man. When these giants go to battle the hazards are on large sums. And, as remarked, if all the packers had been free sellers no man may say that prices would not be fully 1c. per lb lower on all grades at present writing. But this very difference helped to keep up prices—and acted, as it were, as a bait to a good many tanners, who, seeing such a difference in asking prices for the same kind of a hide in every particular—grasped at the cheap hides. If there were no difference—the tanners would have hesitated to touch a hide. And it must be remembered that the purchasing tanners of the last ten days have been very few in numbers. Only the very largest are in the market. The small tanner, as far as purchasing is concerned, is perfectly dead. And the vast body of tanners, men who have money, are holding back to see "how low these things will go." There are tanners in the United States who would not touch native steers to-day at 5c. per lb. There are tanners who would purchase at 6c. heavy native steers—but to this the packers have not yet come. Texas steers have been sold at 6½c., even 6c., and there are tanners who think them dear at 5c. Native steers at 6c. would be a bonanza! "They will not go to that," cries the packer, "as the export trade will take at that figure." But that is the point—how many hides will our cousins take? They are not given to paying ½c. above a given value. True, the lessening kill of the natives is in the packer's favor. Already quite a number, say, 10,000 steer hides sent across the water—with more to follow. Now if these hides are actually sold, and the hides sent out on draft bill of lading attached, all right—then that will have a tendency—and will stiffen the market. But if these hides are consigned—sent out to be sold to best bidder on arrival—then heaven bless the shipper, and the final result may prove satisfactory! But the history of this consignment hide business is one that has left a hole in many a smart man's pocketbook. A person who ships a car or two and receives after a month or two of waiting that English invoice with its charges and counter charges, with a minutiae of detail, very interesting and from 9d. to 10s. 6d., he will be very glad to take the lowest American value, and wait even four months without interest on the shadiest of American tanners. And the English cannot take all our slaughter—the overplus must be sold at home. With all the money tightened—and fearing—and scaring at this silver crow, it is very encouraging to see how quickly a man can dispose of his sides if he puts the price low enough. From present outlook there will be no large blocks of hides to battle over as to who shall be the victor. Some half a dozen tanners seem ready to swallow everything as soon as the packer gives a low wink—none of them "hogs." They seem to give each other a chance—it would look as if they had agreed to take the purchasing in courses. Perchance the packers have all pooled their hides, and though seemingly at variance, have one common pot.

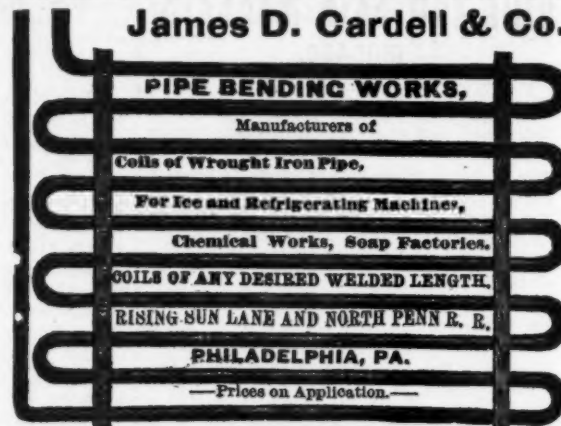


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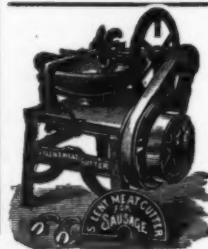
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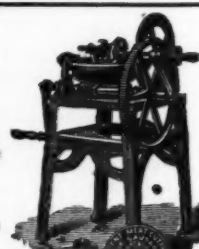
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## SUMMARY.

Another week comes around and makes it necessary to give the readers of "The National Provisioner" a statement of the condition of the hide and skin markets of the country, and to do this satisfactorily is a difficult task, as the market is so unsettled that anything in the shape of positive information is hard to give, other than that the market is weak, and yet with a market that has been on the down grade for several weeks, we know that there is a point at which it will stop, and then tanners will be more ready to buy. There is, however, one bright spot, or rather, what may prove the turning point, and that is that foreign tanners are casting their eyes this way and seem to think that good summer native hides at 6½c. are good property in which to invest their money, and 9,000 natives were taken for foreign account. This may, as it did in 1894, lead to the exporting of large lots of hides, and if it does, our tanners in this country will be likely to wake up and not let all the best hides of the year go abroad.

Last May native hides sold for 8½c., and now the best hides of the year are selling at 6½c. There is no reason for this, except the very general dullness and the uncertainty in the financial situation. These things can hardly last always, and tanners might well stop and think and ask themselves the question, is it wise to let the best hides of the year go abroad, and then later pay perhaps the same price for long haired poorer hides? It is dangerous at such times as these to predict what course the market may take, but some of the most level headed men in the trade believe that those that buy hides at present prices are getting them at the bottom prices. The kill of cattle has not been large, and especially in New York, and the sale of 2,200, noted in sales in New York, include some yet on the cattle, so that with only a slight revival all the hides would soon be taken. Under such a condition of the market it is no wonder that packers begin to think that it is as well to hold where they are for a time, rather than accept steadily lower figures. We are safe in declaring that with anything like an active business, there would be a scarcity of hides, and that being the case, it is not surprising that the Chicago packers are firmer in their views.

## PAGE'S MIDDLE-OF-MONTH BULLETIN.

The green calfskin market continues quiet. Its statistical position is strong, and were it not for that spirit of ultra-conservatism, begotten of distrust in our political future, which pervades all markets, there would unquestionably be a sharp advance in prices. As it is, there is scarcely a commodity which resists with more stubbornness all attempts to establish a lower range of prices than green calf skins, and we look for the maintenance of current quotations, for the present at least, on all good, fresh real stock. There is no sale, except at very low prices, for anything but bright, fresh skins.

\* "I notice a difference in the sale of meat during the prevailing business depression," said J. M. Wilmans, the wealthy stock dealer, of Newman, at the Lick yesterday, says the San Francisco "Call." "Where a couple of years ago, or even later, people were buying 40 and 60-cent beefsteaks, they are now paying 10, 15 and 25 cents. I speak of the average customer of the butcher shops in the large towns. The demand is for small steaks or small quantities of meat as a means of economizing. On this account the butchers are making larger purchases of small stock

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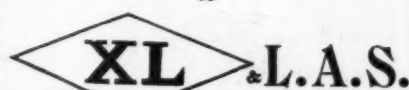
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like calves, heifers and yearlings and less of the larger animals. I have been very much interested in noting this fact, and it must be true of other places besides California. It shows a lack of money among the people, and also a desire on their part to curtail living expenses."

Both of the Christchurch (N. Z.) factories, and that at Timaru, are said to be running full time, each of the Christchurch works freezing an average of about 3,500 daily, and the Timaru place about 2,000. The meat going through is of excellent quality and condition.—Ex.

There is a strong demand for nearly every kind of tinned meat and vegetable for export, and stocks are now pretty well depleted. This demand has originated principally in Western Australia, but there is no doubt that South Africa, if properly exploited, would be an excellent customer.—Ex.

## COTTONSEED OIL.

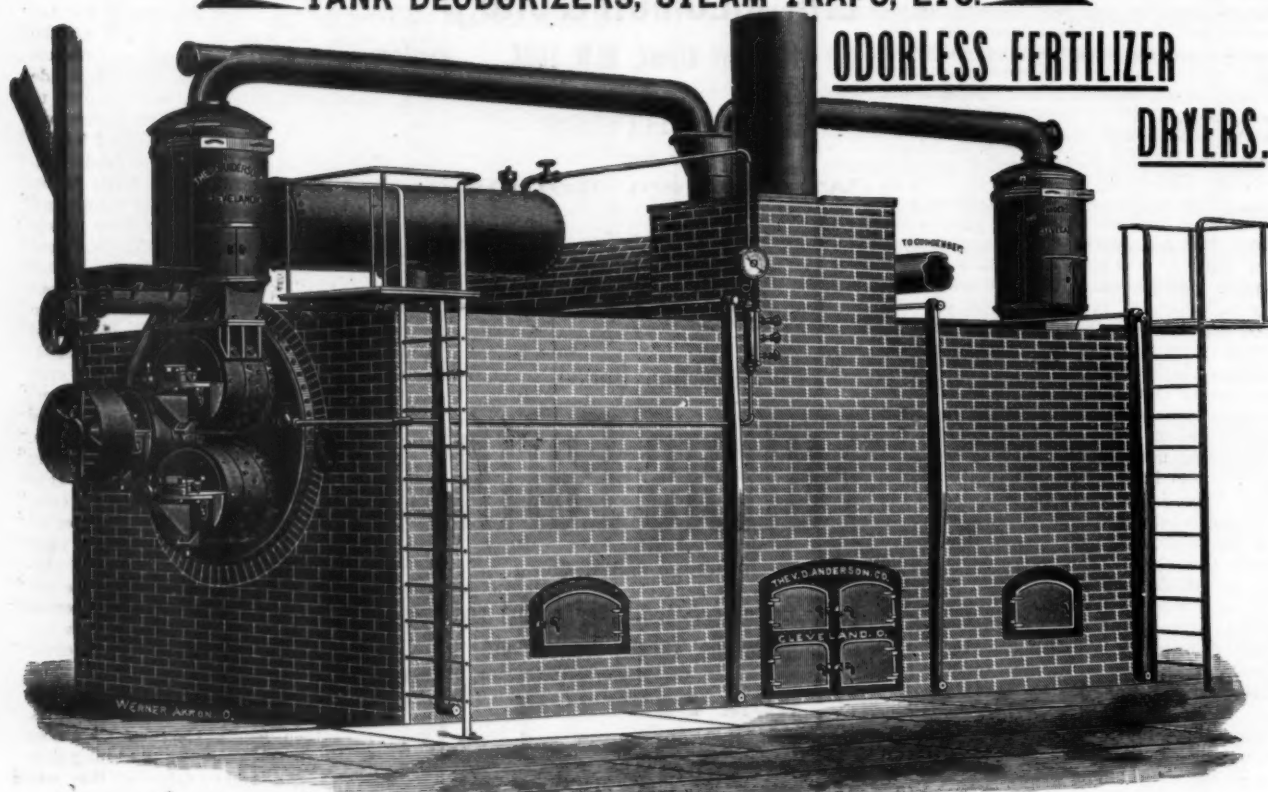
## WEEKLY REVIEW.

## A WAITING MARKET

has been the feature of this trade for another week, as weather conditions at the South have been very unsettled, and reports of crop damage so conflicting that the trade is in doubt as to its extent, and hence as to the future basis of values. The indications are that the crop will scarcely exceed 8,500,000 bales, instead of 10,000,000 as lately estimated, while it may fall short of the figure, the "if" depending upon weather conditions. This being an abnormally early crop makes comparisons with former years difficult, if not misleading, being fully four weeks earlier than usual in the Southwest, if not throughout the cotton belt. This leaves a wide margin for improvement in the bottom crop, and with favorable weather henceforth a considerable percentage of damage to the top crop can be recovered. This is where the uncertainty comes in, and a big "if," which makes the trade hesitate to discount the future. Were this season normal, and the crop among the later, there would be little doubt that buyers would accept the present basis as safe, if not low, and come in more freely, following the course of the cotton market; but, in view of the possibilities above mentioned, of considerable recovery in the shortage of the top crop, by a big bottom crop, buyers of cotton oil hold off, so far as their future wants are concerned, though evidently anxious to cover their shorts for this and next months' shipment, for which considerable demand has been developed during the week among exporters. They have been bidding last week's prices quite freely all the week, or 23c. for prime summer yellow, and have taken all that was offered at that price; but midweek holders demanded ¼c. more and offered sparingly at that, giving a very strong undertone to the market, indicating that if exporters had raised their bids it would have resulted in a further advance without increased offerings. Hence rather than bid the market up on themselves have held off, taking as small lots as possible to fill this week's shipment at 23¼c. The business reported late last week and the first two days of this week showed a considerable increase in demand over last week, between 2,000 and 3,000 bbls. being taken at 23c., but after sales of about 500 bbls. at 23¼c., no transactions were reported, although on good authority we were informed that shorts were buying more freely, both for August and September loading; but forward deliveries, new crop, were not quoted, as sellers were disinclined to offer, and buyers preferred to confine themselves to closing up their old crop contracts and await the new crop development explained above. Hence trade has been wholly confined to the contract export grade, all others being entirely nominal, so far as reported, at the usual difference, compared with yellow. Not a transaction has been reported at the mills South, though bulk prime summer yellow has been quoted at 20@21c. Crude oil has not been offered, as old crop is very scarce, and new crop in the same condition as above noted for the contract grade. Had there been speculation in this market, such as that in cotton, we must have seen an excited market and higher prices ere this on the covering of frightened shorts. Hence it will be seen that the crop damage has not yet been discounted in this staple, as it has in cotton, except as the decline in old crop to an expected lower basis for the new crop has been arrested and prices turned up ¼c. from the bottom. Yet it will be remembered that the sales of new crop for October and November delivery, made a month ago, before the damage had been ascer-

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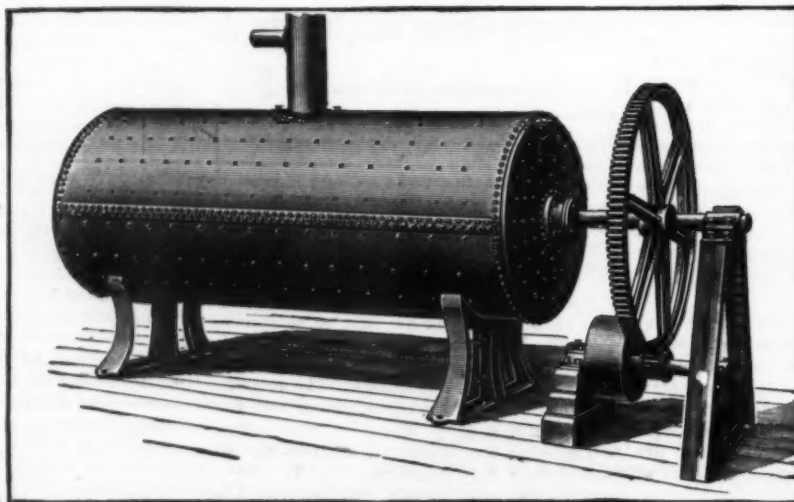
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tained, were practically at the spot prices of old crop, instead of at about 2c. premium, which new oil usually brings over old. That was equivalent to a 2c. further decline in old, to bring it to the new crop basis thus anticipated. Since that decline was averted, and the  $\frac{3}{4}$ c. recovery established, it would indicate a  $\frac{2}{4}$ c. higher basis now for the new crop than that fixed by the sales of a month ago, or a prospective loss on the present basis of  $\frac{2}{4}$ c. on those sales. This explains the refusal of sellers to offer any more new crop until the outlook for the bottom crop is ascertained or ascertainable. The market is therefore "between hay and grass," where it is likely to remain in the near future, though the undertone of strength and confidence in present prices is liable to develop into activity and a further advance at any time, should weather conditions continue unfavorable.

At this writing good rains in the greater part of the belt, excepting Texas, caused a break in the cotton market, and buyers of cotton oil to hold off, as these are favorable to a large bottom crop. Thus much as to the supply, which is shown by the big movement of cotton at the South, which was as follows midweek:

	To-day.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston .....	2,790	1,209	23
New Orleans.....	1,232	1,405	2
Mobile .....	158	4	3
Savannah .....	916	223	17
Charleston .....	105	30	2
Norfolk .....	12	5	3

The total receipts at all the ports for one day being about 5,000 bales, against 2,937 bales last week and 125 last year. The total receipts for the week are estimated at 35,000 bales, against 15,763 last week and 2,437 this week last year.

Bearing on this, a despatch from Dallas, Tex., Aug. 19, says: Wagonloads of negroes continue to leave town to pick cotton. This movement is exactly one month earlier than usual. This means that cotton has prematurely opened, and will all be picked by Sept. 15. It generally takes to Feb. 1 to gather all the crop, but this year it will all be at the gin houses by Oct. 1. Many buyers who have ready money are collecting at the country towns and are snapping every bale offered at present prices. They say they intend holding until spring, believing it will then be worth more money.

As to the demand, notwithstanding the late advance of nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. in lard, the outlook is not as hopeful for higher prices as would be indicated by this reduced supply; for lard is still  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. a lb below the price at which consumption of compound lard would be materially stimulated, namely, 4c. for the former. The tallow market, though stronger and more active, at within 1-16c. of late bottom prices, is not in a sufficiently strong position to indicate a very material advance; as long as the present rate of production of that staple and of house and soap greases at present prices continues, there cannot be a material increase in demand for cotton oil from either compound lard refiners or soap makers. It is this still unfavorable outlook for increased consumption, especially at higher prices, that prevents cotton oil advancing in sympathy with the cotton market. This appears to be the situation, and to indicate a basis of values for this crop not materially

## Josiah Macy's Sons,

Receivers of

# COTTONSEED OIL

CRUDE AND REFINED.

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NEW YORK.

higher than that of last, nor lower, as lately expected.

The crop situation, before the good rains reported midweek, was indicated by the following gloomy résumé of the condition of cotton early in the week as the result of the late excessive heat:

More bad crop reports were received during the afternoon, and it was noticeable that they were not confined to any one locality, but came from nearly all the cotton-growing States east of the Mississippi, as well as from Texas. Some of the crop accounts from Alabama, Georgia and Louisiana were as bad as the reports from the drought-stricken States of either Arkansas, Mississippi or Texas, and they go to show the extent of the excessive hot and dry weather. Combined they lead to the impression that the crop is now in about the same condition it occupied at this time last year, and unless the drought is broken during the next ten days the total yield, which does not now look like more than 8,500,000 bales, may fall far below 8,000,000. In some sections the most reliable information is that rain would even do more harm than good, as the crop is said to be nearly three-quarters open and ready for picking, and rain at this time would injure both the yield and quality. Some advices from Texas from parties who three weeks ago expected to gather about a bale to every one to one and a

E. H. FERGUSON, President. R. C. WAGGENER, Treasurer. J. J. CAFFREY, Secretary.

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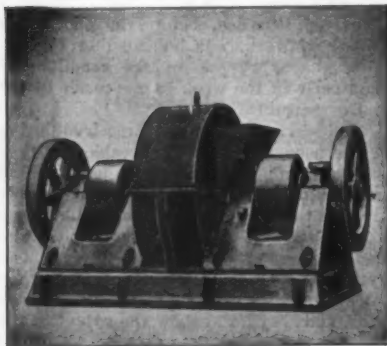
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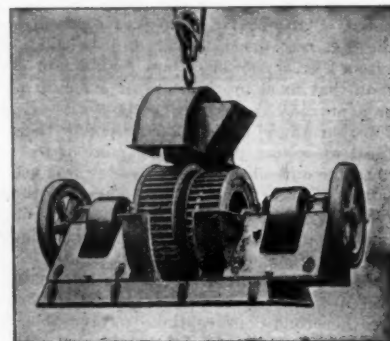
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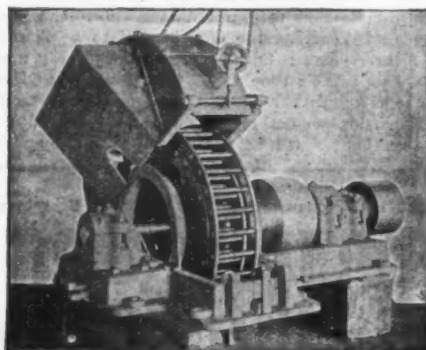
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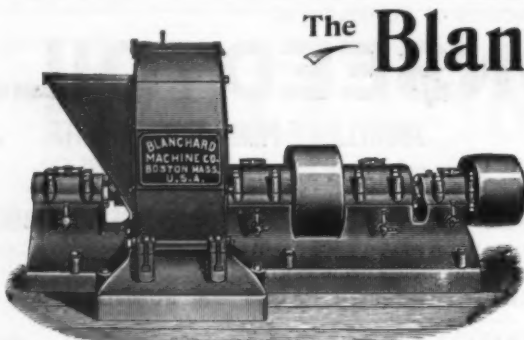
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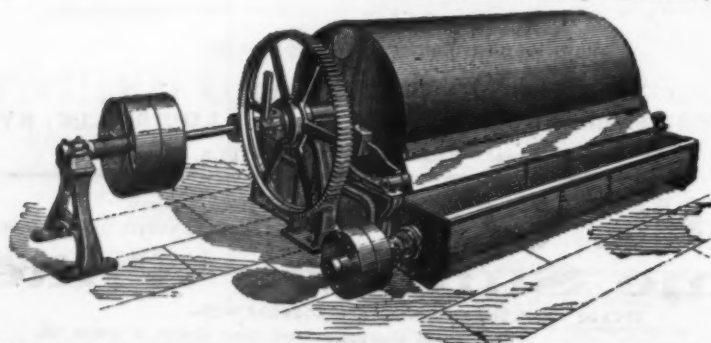
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**And other Specialties.**

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half acres, now estimate the yield at the best at one bale to every three and in some cases five acres. This seems like exaggeration, but these reports are nevertheless on the market (for cotton) and affecting prices.

If the rains, since the above was written, prove as general as reported, there is now a chance for considerable recovery from the conditions as above described in many sections, though no doubt some are past help. It is this chance that checks a further advance in cotton oil, and makes buyers hold off. The future therefore depends more largely on the weather for the balance of this month than on any other one influence.

Thursday's market was quiet and steady at 23½c., at which 750 bbls. had been sold up to that date, and 4,000 bbls. at 23c earlier in the week, all prime summer yellow, f. o. b. for export, making the most active week since the late slump seized the market. In addition there have been some fair export sales of which all particulars are withheld, of winter yellow and summer white, supposed to be between 1,000 and 2,000 bbls. more. But outside of these not a trade in any grade has been reported, and prices have been entirely nominal all the week. The refusal of mills to offer any new crop is thus explained by a leading commission house: "One of the leading mill owners is here on his way to the north for a month's vacation, having shut down, as they are only bidding the planters \$5 per ton for their seed this year, which the latter refuse to accept, and the mills will not raise their bids. Last year they opened the crop year with \$7 per ton, and had to go to \$11 per ton before they could get enough to keep their mills going. This year they prefer to stand idle to paying more than they can get for their oil."

Friday's market was nominally unchanged with 23c. bid quite freely and 23½c. asked without much effort to get together, buyers being less anxious than early in week and sellers indifferent.

#### FOREIGN DEMAND FOR HAMS.

The export trade of the past few months possesses one pleasing feature, and that is the extraordinary demand which has come from abroad for American hams. The position of the ham market has been a good one right along, and prices for same have been well maintained, while pretty near everything else on the list has been drooping.

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**RENDERED KIDNEY  
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#### CHICAGO PROVISION REVIEW.

##### PROVISIONS DULL AND EASY.

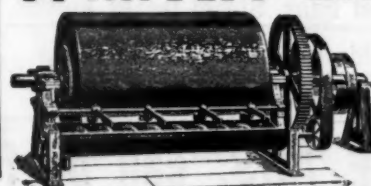
We can see nothing in the market to change our views as set forth in last week's letter, viz., that there was but one bull argument, and that was the very low prices at which provisions were selling, as compared with former years. But this is a year of low prices in everything, and we are getting used to seeing "new low records" made weekly and almost daily. The much advertised and talked of corner in September pork has evidently "died a boring." Its life was short and quite brilliant while it lasted, but about fifteen minutes of cannonading by the victorious bears seemed to sap its life out and one of the best supports of the general market was lost. It is probable the September pork option will see a double liquidation this year. The shorts were liquidating last week, and the stampede of the longs is looked for this week. Very few of the small country holders sold out on the recent boom, though nearly all of the small local shorts were run in, and their wants were supplied by the big Canadian and New England longs. The nearer we approach to deliver day the greater the anxiety of the small longs to get rid of their holding. Few commission men would want to take in and carry for country customers pork that they would probably have to dispose of to strippers, unless they had a most liberal margin, and though they may believe in higher prices, they would advise their customers to change their holdings from September to January. But probably one of the most potent bear arguments is the financial situation, the banks are holding on to their cash and preparing for any flurry that may come, and it is next to impossible to make any time loans. Saturday there were five failures in Chicago, with an aggregate of \$1,000,000 liabilities. The reasons given in each case for their failure was poor collections and general dullness of mercantile business. Another argument for lower prices, particularly next spring and summer, is the corn crop and the price of corn. Cash corn is selling at 19@22c. a bushel. This means to the farmer of Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska not over 10@12c. a bushel, and this price is based on the present 11c. per 100 lb railroad rate from the Mississippi River. Should the railroads advance their rates, as it is rumored they may do, and there not be a corresponding advance in the price of corn, the farmer would, if he sold, have to accept even less than 10@12c. But if he feeds it to young hogs and don't try to make them too fat and heavy, he will receive a much larger price for his corn. A hog up to about 250 lb takes on fat very fast, and a bushel of corn will make 12 to 14 lb of hog. To-day 250 lb hogs are selling at \$3.20 for the best. Of course, if there is a great deal of feeding it is not reasonable to suppose the price will remain at \$3.20, but take 1c. a lb from \$3.20 and the farmer will get 2c. a lb for his hog, and figuring the gain from a bushel of corn at 12 lb, instead of 14, and he will be getting 24c. a bushel for his corn, instead of 10@12c. And aside from feeding it there appears very little chance of its bringing him much more than present prices. There is at least 60 to 70 per cent. of

the 2,100,000,000 crop of 1895 still back in first hands, and a crop of 2,500,000,000 nearly ready for market. With such a showing it is reasonable to suppose that there will be a great many more hogs fed, and the supply of hogs must have a great bearing on the price of provisions. On the other side of the question, there is always the possibility of an epidemic of hog cholera, and that is always more possible when a great deal of corn is fed. But the cholera would have to be very general and extensive to have much influence on the price. Still another bear argument is the very low price at which nearly everything we eat is being sold. Potatoes, butter, fruit, beef, veal and mutton can be bought in Chicago to-day at from 25 to 50 per cent. less than in former years. Such being the case, we can hardly look for higher prices for hog product. And an advance to the consumer would curtail our consumptive demand, and it is none too large now. Thursday, Friday and Saturday of last week the market was very quiet and moved within a very narrow range. Monday there was unexpected strength developed, and it looked very much as though some of the cable offers of product abroad had been accepted, as the houses with foreign connections were good buyers of everything, but particularly of lard. January lard opened at \$3.72½ and sold steadily up without any setbacks to \$3.92½, closing at the top. The Anglo-American Co. were heavy buyers. Armour took about 4,000 tcs. early in the morning. There was also good buying by Raymond, by Viles & Robbins and by Schwartz, Dupee & Co.; Cudahy was busy with several brokers putting out a line of January pork and ribs. September pork opened at \$6.15, sold up to \$6.40, and closed at \$6.30. January opened at \$6.97½, sold \$7.20, and closed \$7.12½. January ribs gained 10c. a 100, closing at \$3.57½. The very low price at which lard is selling has stimulated the consumptive demand. Refiners took all the loose lard there was for sale, and have now started in on the tierces. It is estimated the stock has been reduced 10,000 tcs. the past week, the first reduction in stocks in six months. Tuesday the markets were lower and failed to hold all of Monday's advance. September pork opened at \$6.30 and closed at \$6.20. January sold from \$7.15 to a close of \$7. January lard opened \$3.92½ and closed \$3.80. January ribs, \$3.57½ to \$3.50. Wednesday the feature in the market was the selling of September pork by commission houses, and it looks as though the liquidation of the country longs had commenced and would be continued until the deal was settled up. Counselman & Day were the best sellers. Brokers who gave up the name of Schwartz, Dupee & Co., were buying September and selling October at same price, and this buying checked the decline. At the close October showed a premium over September of 2½c., and the spread between September and January had widened to \$1 a barrel. Cudahy was good seller of September pork. Viles & Robbins and other packers were free sellers of lard. The closing prices were: September pork, \$6; January, \$7; September lard, \$3.37½; January, \$3.77½; September lard, \$3.27½; January, \$3.47½.

##### SPOT BUSINESS.

The cash demand for lard and side meats is better than a week ago, and some brokers are looking for a decided improvement in the near future. Among the recent sales we quote the following: 170,000 lb loose lard, \$3.22½. Sales last week were at \$2.95; 250 tcs. sweet pickled 12-lb hams, 9c.; 75 tcs. 18-lb, 8½c.; 300 tcs. 16-lb, 8½c.; 75,000 lb skinned hams, first week in September, 9c.; 75 tcs. sweet pickled picnic hams, 6 to 8 lb, 4½c. Hogs on Wednesday overran the estimates by 6,000 and were 5@10c. lower. The cool weather will likely increase the receipts.

**WM. R. PERRIN & Co. CHICAGO.**



**COOLING CYLINDERS**

**\$200.00 AND UP.**

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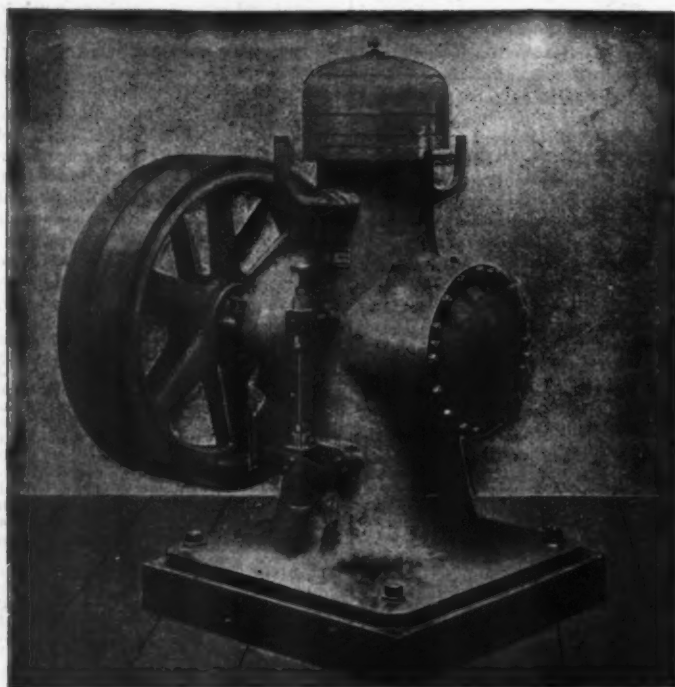


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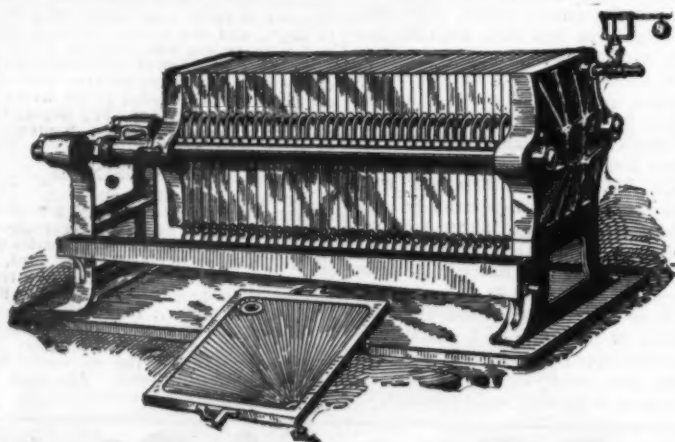


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PLEASE PERUSE  
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**WANT AND FOR SALE ADS, can be found on PAGE 46.**



## TECHNICAL. MANUFACTURE OF GLUE

The following articles on the above subject have appeared in "The National Provisioner" on the dates named:

APRIL 25, 1896—	"Points on Glue Making."
" "	"About Liming of Glue Stock."
MAY 2, " "	"About Glue Stock."
" 8, " "	"Glues for Various Purposes."
" 16, " "	"Waste of Glue Material."
" 23, " "	"Points About the Water for Glue Factories."
" 30, " "	"About Nettings for Drying Glues."
JUNE 6, " "	"About Coloring Glue."
" 13, " "	"Clarifying Glues."
" 20, " "	"Glue in Coolers."
" 27, " "	"About Drying of Glue."
JULY 4, " "	"About Bone Glue."
" 11, " "	"About Raw Material for Making Gelatine."
" 18, " "	"The Leaching of Hard Bones and Horn Piths."
" 25, " "	"How to Economize Acid for the Manufacture of Gelatine."
AUG. 1, " "	"Cooking of Gelatine."
" 8, " "	"Utilization of By-Products from the Manufacture of Gelatine."

### THE TEMPERATURE FOR COOKING GLUE.

(Copyrighted.)

To boil water at ordinary atmospheric pressure requires a temperature of 212° F. To bring glue liquor to boil under the same conditions requires a temperature a few degrees above 212°, according to the amount of glue dissolved in the water. It would, therefore, appear that the glue maker would have to use a temperature of 212° and higher in cooking his glue stock; but a glue maker must make every effort to reduce the temperature at which the raw material softens and dissolves in the water. In a properly conducted process of cooking glue stock real cooking or boiling of the stock will be avoided as much as possible. The glue maker must bear in mind that the lower the temperature and the quicker the material dissolves in water, the better the quality of the glue produced. Prolonged heating of glue liquors will make weak glues, will cause same to foam and will impart to them a brown color and a strong, offensive smell.

Green glue stock requires cooking for a long time, as long as twenty-four hours, at a temperature of 212° and above, and will, therefore, yield a poor grade of glue. Liming of the raw material loosens the stock, softens it and accelerates its solution in hot water. Properly prepared lime glue stock, with the aid of hot water, will give a glue liquor of 1° B. in about one-half an hour. By reducing the raw material into fine shreds, agitating same in kettle, while the hot water is allowed to act upon it, will shorten the time and reduce the temperature required to dissolve this stock. Properly limed glue cut up in shreds and agitated requires hardly any steam for a complete solution; boiling hot water will do the work, and sometimes the temperature of 180° F. will be sufficient to cut the time down to less than one-half hour for each run.

## GLUE TESTS AND TANK WATER

Analysis and Expert advice on above.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER  
ANALYTICAL LABORATORY

284-286 Pearl Street, 617-618 Manhattan Bldg.,  
NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

For the last runs, however, it will be advisable to use some steam to get a full yield of glue, especially when heavy and thick pieces of pates, ears and tails are used. Glues produced in this manner have a very nice appearance and show a high degree of strength. The one inconvenience which such glue liquors have, however, is that they require a long time for separating impurities and grease from them, if clear glues and glues free from grease are aimed at. The time which the glue liquors remain in the cookers or kettles is so short that practically no separation can be effected in the kettle, and, therefore, if such separation is desired it must be obtained in special settling vats.

Sulphurous acid possesses the same action as lime in preparing the raw material for easy and rapid solution. Sulphurous acid makes the glue soft, shortens the time of cooking and likewise the temperature required to dissolve the stock, but great care is necessary in utilizing sulphurous acid for this purpose. If sulphurous acid is used in excess the glue will show to be strong in free acid, and will destroy colors if applied on colored paper; furthermore, glues treated with an excess of sulphurous acid will show an offensive piggyish smell, and a very low "body" test. Such glues will dry very slowly and will foam if applied with revolving brushes.

Bones should be treated in a similar way as hide glue. Uncrushed bones give a poor glue, but when crushed they give a nice, strong liquor inside of three hours, while uncrushed bones require ten hours' cooking at least. Sulphurous acid has the same effect on bones as on hide glue.

Bertram's process is nothing but a cooking of glue at a very low temperature, about 160° to 170° F. in a jacketed kettle or a water-bath, where steam does not come in contact at all with the glue liquors. High pressure steam of 80 lb will show a temperature of 325° F. It is very hazardous to run such high steam pressure into glue liquors, as it can change a glue almost instantly into "stick," but we have seen glue made from sheep stock by Bertram's process which was just as good as the best hide glue stock ever produced in the United States.

### SOAP MAKING.

No. 5.

The difference between the nigre and pure soap will be apparent, while the composition of each is quite as distinct, as their looks imply. As already stated, the presence of nigre in the pure soap involves the reworking of the part affected. With regard to color, it may be observed that the nigre is the coloring principle in the various qualities of soap. The differentiation in color is affected in the following manner: After the white soap has been removed from the pan, in the case of the first batch, the nigre is left, and on top of same a new charge is placed, which, when completed, the second nigre is left. The secondary batch will naturally prove darker, and the succeeding ones in like manner, as the successive charges are made gradually assuming a darker aspect until a further continuance would cause the product to become unsalable. When this point has been reached the material is disposed of for purposes in which color is of no consequence, as in the manufacture of carbolie, cold water, or other dark soap.

According to the quantity of soap and the quantity of solution needed, silicate of soda of 100° T. is the grade most generally selected. In certain instances, however, the strength of the solution must be increased, and at times to a material extent, as when cheap soaps are making, and where the filling will reach probably as high as 50 per cent.

In the leading manufactories in England the solution is increased to 22° T., in addition to which the strength is still further augmented by the use of alkali of the ordinary variety. A small quantity will suffice to increase the strength of the solution to 25° T., which will be found adequate.



H. WM. DOPP'S CAST-IRON SEAMLESS STEAM JACKETED KETTLE.

It not infrequently happens that ordinary washing soda is preferred in preparing solutions for the finer soaps, but this produces a drawback which tends to check its more general use. Washing soda is accused of tending to make the soap sweet, a decidedly objectionable feature in the finished product. In the manufacture of cheap soaps, whether in England or Germany, where a product containing a very large percentage of solution is wanted, the soap is crutched in the frame until it is comparatively thick and close. Omission in this respect will result in producing a soap which will be open and extremely plastic, instead of being firm and smooth, which are indispensable requirements. To promote these latter, the mixture of a small quantity of potato flour or starch with the solution will be found effective, a precautionary measure consisting in being assured that the substance or substances referred to will have been thoroughly dissolved before using. The use of these vegetable substances in this capacity will have the effect of aiding the soap to thicken. Efficiently executed, this simple method will cause the soap to thicken with a limited amount of after crutching in the frame, while in some instances the latter operation may be dispensed with. Concerning silicate of soda, we would say, skill and good judgment become necessary in its use, otherwise deleterious results will undoubtedly ensue. It has been truly said by a leading American soap machinery maker, who is also an expert in practical soap making, that no stock article used in the industry requires more skill in its use than silicate of soda. Another form of solution which is preferred when a specially hard soap is needed is as follows: A union of the various salts in their melted condition is effected, water being left out. The well-known properties of rosin have a marked tendency to soften a soap product of which it forms an ingredient; more especially if the quantity used be large, thus rendering the finished article difficult of sale. To obviate this drawback a mixture of washing soda, glauber salts and silicate of soda is generally used, two of soda to one of glauber salts and one-half of silicate of soda. An eminent authority states that some times glauber salts may be used alone, but the

### THE OLD STORY.



Common Pail with hoops off.

Cable Pail with hoops that can't come off.

WOODEN-WARE THAT CANNOT FALL TO PIECES.

## LARD PAILS and TUBS

ALL SIZES.

Cable and Common Hoop, Plain and Hinge Covers.

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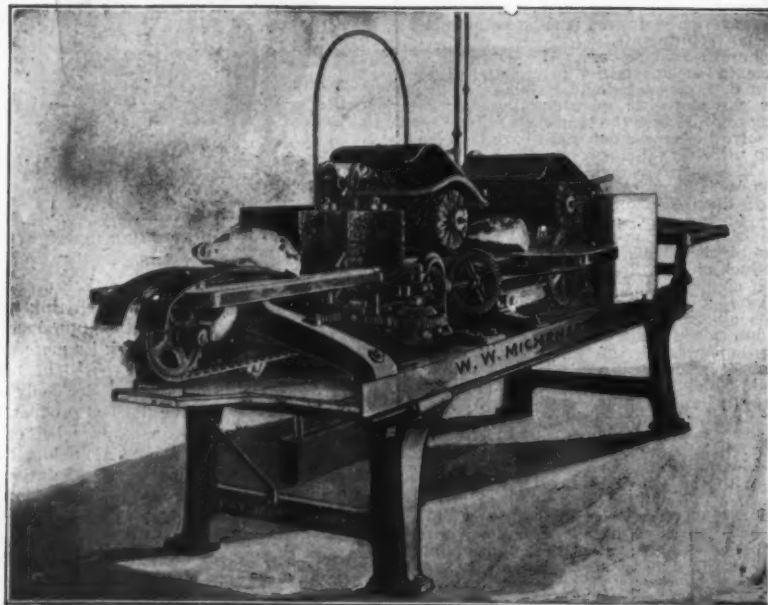
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**... A GREAT LABOR SAVER !**

**Patent Automatic  
Meat Washer.**



CAPACITY ONE CAR LOAD (1,500 pcs.) PER HOUR.  
REQUIRES BUT TWO MEN TO RUN IT.

**WILL WASH WITHOUT ADJUSTMENT:**

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THOROUGHNESS, SPEED,  
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SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY,  
GENERAL ECONOMY.

*This machine is built for service, will cleanse thoroughly any size of the several cuts of meat mentioned above WITHOUT ADJUSTMENT, and will prove invaluable to Packers and Smokers of Meats.*

Machine can be seen in operation at:

SWIFT & CO., Chicago, Ill.

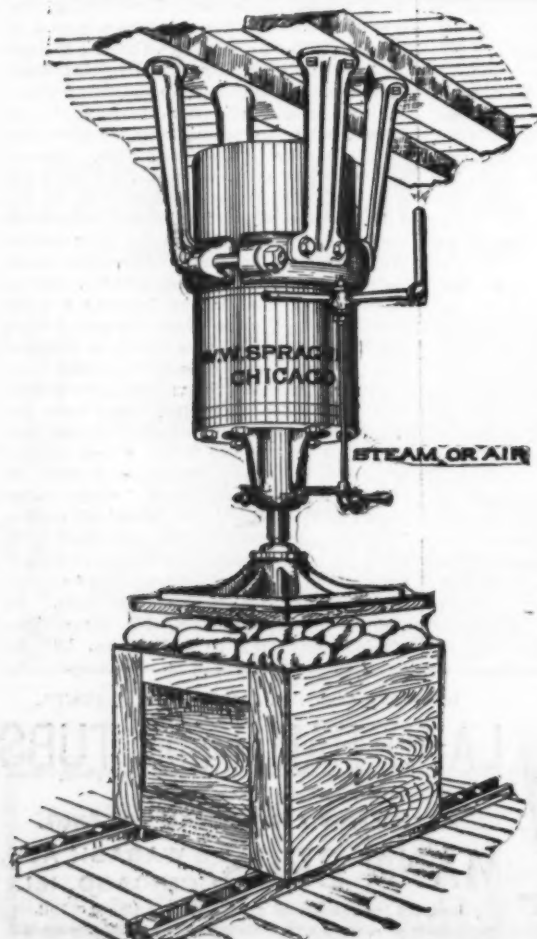
J. H. MICHENER & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

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**W. W. MICHENER,**

**UNION STOCK YARDS,  
CHICAGO, ILL.**



**BOX**

**PRESS**

**C**YLINDER SUSPENDED FROM THE CEILING  
BY ADJUSTABLE RING. THIS GIVES AD-  
JUSTMENT FOR LARGE AND SMALL BOXES.  
PISTON HAS AMPLE STROKE WHICH WITH  
THE ADJUSTING RING MAKES IT VERY CON-  
VENIENT OF OPERATION AND ECONOMICAL  
IN THE USE OF STEAM OR AIR.

**SIMPLE TO OPERATE.**

RECOMMENDED AND USED BY

ARMOUR & CO., Chicago and Kansas City.

SWIFT & CO., Chicago.

THOMAS J. LIPTON COMPANY, Chicago.

**The W. W. SPRAGUE CO.  
CHICAGO, ILL.**



## TECHNICAL.

mixture described is for many reasons preferable. With either of these he furthermore advises: "The filling will in time manifest itself in the soap by throwing out," although if the soap is used within a very short period of time of its being manufactured, the presence of the salts cannot be detected. By storing soap made in this manner, the moisture which was originally present after having been made, and which held the salts in solution, will gradually evaporate, thus causing said salts to crystallize out. The developments in this respect, due to natural causes, will explain the presence of the minute crystalline projections which will be found over the surface of a soap thus prepared and which has not been newly made.

In the event of this hardening salt being used, carbonate of potash may be introduced to good advantage, the natural propensity of the latter to close a soap which exhibits a tendency to open, being highly useful.

It will be necessary, however, to use care in its introduction, as its tendency to soften the soap, if used excessively, must be recognized.

Although cheap soaps are not so much in demand to day as, say, twenty years ago,

there is yet sufficient interest displayed in their use as to invite careful study of the most economical methods for their manufacture.

In the manufacture of cheap soaps it will be found more advantageous to employ cheap material than to reduce good material by the addition of solution or filling. In the manufacture of any class of soap it must be borne in mind that sal soda gives the greatest satisfaction, for the reason that under its influence hard water is rendered soft, while the finished product may be used with a degree of satisfaction with regard to smoothness and uniformity in the soap, which is strikingly absent when an excess of other filling substances are used.

(To be Continued.)

## CATTLE SLAUGHTERING AND HANDLING OF PRODUCTS. THE SELECTION OF CATTLE.

No. 6.

From time to time much discussion has taken place on the merits of various breeds of cattle suitable for the butcher and packer. In discussing the various qualities of different breeds prejudice has often had a great deal to do with many of the opinions put forth. The writer has heard many of these opinions expressed, but nearly always from the farmers' standpoint, the butcher never or seldom being asked his opinion on the different points suitable to his end of the business. When the farmer has yarded his cattle the butcher can express himself; this, of course, when his opinion cuts no figure, the stock being there, bred and fed, without taking into consideration his requirements in the least degree. As a matter of fact, very few butchers have any opinion to express. All he looks for is smoothness, apparent condition and quality, and, as nearly as possible, tries to get cattle which will dress the most beef net to the gross live weight, and cares little and knows less about the breeding, whether "Shorthorn," "Hereford," "Polled Angus" or any other breed. It is the breed of the beast, however, gives him what he wants, viz., the greatest percentage of prime cuts and the minimum of coarse cuts, and it is time our breeders looked into this matter, for fear they fall into the error of raising overfat and lumpy cattle, but make a study of breeding and feeding and give us the most beef without excess of fat. The writer has had a lifetime experience in feeding and packing cattle, and, taken all in all, the "Hereford" and cross gives the best results. The "Shorthorn," or "Durham," were in great favor in England and in this country for many years, but for the past few years the "Hereford" and "Polled Angus" have been more in favor among breeders and feeders, as, in truth, they should be. Some years ago, when there was great rivalry between the breeders of the "Durham" and "Hereford," there arose a dispute as to the merits of each breed as beef cattle. A three-year-old steer of each class was brought together at the Chicago fat stock show, and two judges who were breeders and knew their business, were appointed to decide the argument. One pinned his faith on the "Hereford" and the other on the "Durham," and, of course, could render no decision. At this stage the writer was, by mutual consent, asked to make the

award from a practical butcher's standpoint, the decision to be final. After carefully "sizing up" the steers, which were both splendid specimens, the decision was rendered in favor of the "Hereford," and the judges were shown the superior points in the award over the "Durham" to their satisfaction. Both animals were killed in the exposition building and cut up next day. The "Hereford" dressed 72 lb to the 100 and the "Durham" 69 lb. The percentage of fine cuts in favor of the "Hereford" was 5½. The writer proved this on many tests in the same breed of cattle, the results invariably being the same as given. Now and again the "Durham" will forge ahead, but cannot hold its own with the "Hereford" and "Polled Angus" and their crosses, which cattle are superior in every respect, being hardy, short legged, good hustlers, good feeders and mature early. As we now have more competition in the markets of Europe than we had twenty years ago, both the Argentine and Australia coming well to the front (aside from the fact that this country can produce considerably more than the requirements of home use), it behooves us to look to our laurels and keep the lead we have established, by judicious breeding and feeding. We (nor any of our European customers) do not want heavy, coarse and lumpy cattle, but clean, smooth, two to three-year-olds, 1,200 to 1,400 lb beef, full of flesh. The great trouble with our American beef is that it is too fat and does not have enough muscle; too much corn, as with hogs, resulting in a superabundance of grease, and that of an inferior quality.

(To be Continued.)

## GOOD ADVICE AS TO LIGHT HOGS.

Said a farmer the other day: "May be it is the interest of the packers to have the farmers stop raising heavy hogs; these packers are not working for us." True enough the packers are working for themselves and their own families, but they are heavily supplied with products of heavy hogs, and until they have sold large amounts of the produce they may not be able to pack and store another "heavy" hog crop, except it be at extreme low prices, therefore the wise farmer will try to produce something there will surely be a market for. Packers are under no obligation to buy what they do not want, and they are certainly not going to buy anything they know they cannot sell. The only way to get back to decent prices for hogs is to study the wants of the people. It is useless to send to market the kind that buyers cannot use, and it is certainly a friendly act to farmers when the packers warn them that the glut in provisions is large enough to cause heavy hog production to be undesirable for a time at least. There are people who keep telling the farmers that they are victims of the packers. It is perfectly legitimate for a farmer to make money, but it is often charged as a crime for a packer or manufacturer to be prosperous or wealthy. All such ideas are nonsensical. The farmer, merchant and manufacturer are working to the same end, and one class is not superior to the other. If it were not packers and large operators using hundreds of thousands of dollars and buying stuff for the sake and hope of a possible profit, if it were not for the bankers and corporations and the monied interests of the country \$10,000,000 worth of hogs sold dur-

## Welch, Holme & Clark Co.

383 WEST STREET,

NEW YORK.

IMPORTERS OF

Superior Quality

Green Olive Oil Soap Stock,

ALSO ....

Green and Yellow Olive Oil.

ALL SOAP  
MATERIALS.

# SOAP

Analysis of Soap,  
Oils, Fats and Tallowes,  
Our Specialty.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,

ANALYTICAL LABORATORY,

284 Pearl St., New York.

General Packing House Supplies, Machinery and Fixtures.

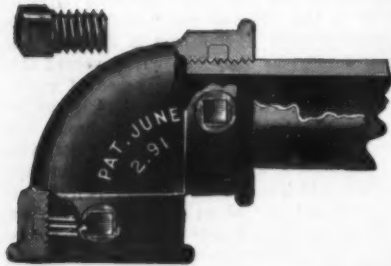
## FRED. K. HIGBIE,

402-36 La Salle Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

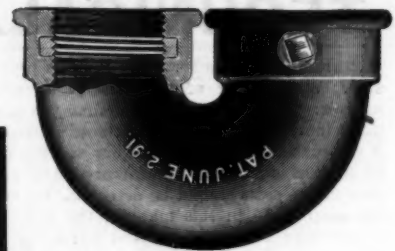
Bungs Vents, Plugs and Skewers, Lubricating Oils and Boiler Compounds, Grano-Crystal Salt 98 per cent. pure, Western Agent for the Cummer Dryer—The most economical Dryer on the market. YOU CAN SAVE AT LEAST FIVE PER CENT. FIGURING WITH ME ON ABOVE.

Meat Choppers, Sausage, Stuffers and Grinders, Tanking Outfits, Filters, Oils and Lard Presses and Kettles, Elevator Belts, Cooling Cylinders, Agitators, Fat Washers, Hog and Beef Travelers, Hangers and Switches, Waxpaper and Mampaper, Fancy Lard, Ash Butter Tubs and Cooperage, Fullers Earth, Anhydrous Ammonia Bags, Presscloth, Burlaps, Chrome Yellow and Glue.

FOR ICE & REFRIGERATING MACHINES.  
**NEVER LEAK.**  
 TIGHT JOINT CO., 181-183 BANK ST., N. Y.



**FITTINGS**  
 AMMONIA  
**TIGHT JOINT**



MALLEABLE IRON

**TIGHT JOINT**



**CAN YOU AFFORD TO TAKE CHANCES?**

IF YOU ARE IN THE MARKET FOR SCALES,  
 WRITE TO US,

... **ONLY ONE GRADE**  
**STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.**

*Adopted by United States Government.*

**HIGH GRADE SCALES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.**

PERFECT SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Send for Price List. Free on Application.

**BUFFALO SCALE COMPANY, Buffalo, N. Y.**



**V. H. Sweinhart Company,**

33-175 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO,

**SCALES** OF EVERY DESCRIPTION  
 FINISHED IN NICKEL, JAPAN  
 AND BRASS.

Best Material, Finest Workmanship, Lowest Prices.

PACKERS AND BUTCHERS'  
 SCALES A SPECIALTY.

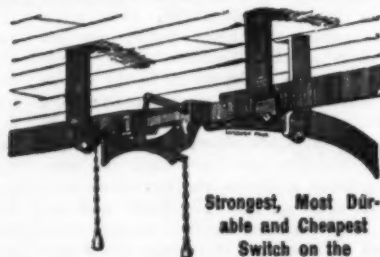
WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE  
 AND PRICES.



**HEADQUARTERS FOR TRACKING.**

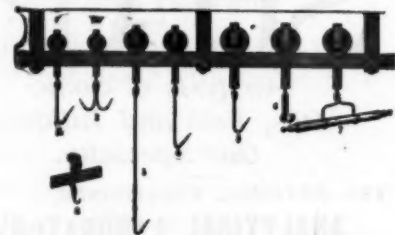


Get our Prices  
 on Clamp Belt  
 Hangers,  
 230,000 in use.



Strongest, Most Durable  
 and Cheapest  
 Switch on the  
 Market.

8,000 SWITCHES USED BY LEADING PACKERS.



400,000 MOYER'S ROLLERS IN USE.

SEND FOR PRICES.  
 WE CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD.

**J. W. MOYER,** 2217 NORTH 11th STREET,  
 PHILADELPHIA, PA.

**WANT AND FOR SALE ADS, can be found on PAGE 46.**



## TECHNICAL.

ing the last six months would be eating their heads off in Missouri, Iowa and Illinois for want of a market. The farmers received their money long ago, the packers have the goods. The product is worth less than the live hogs cost. These same packers are working day and night to extend their markets. They are the men who will have to buy the bulk of the next hog crop. The farmer is interested in the prosperity of, their interests are identical in many ways, and especially is it to the interest of the farmer that he should try to produce what the packer can buy and having bought, can cure and sell to good advantage.—St. Louis Reporter.

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We gladly and as promptly as possible answer all reasonable questions in this column sent to us by our SUBSCRIBERS or ADVERTISERS.

Answers desired by mail should be accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.

Persons desiring not to be known as making an inquiry should add a *nom de plume* to their questions. By so doing they will avoid identification in this column. The correct name and address should, however, for the publisher's satisfaction, accompany each request for information.

R. S., Chicago.—The use of coconut oil as a butter or lard substitute is not quite new. While it is only within the last year or so that efforts to utilize coconut oil in the directions stated have been made in the United States, the same material has been used under various names as, "Mannheim coconut butter," "vegetable butter," "lactine" and "vegetaline." The color of this product is perfectly white. It has the consistency of butter and possesses a sweet neutral agreeable flavor and, if properly prepared, it is free from any tendency to turn rancid. Lower qualities, however, are yellowish and have a granular structure. Coconut oil is hardly ever adulterated with other fats. Its admixture with palmnut oil cannot be detected, owing to the great similarity of these two oils. In commerce three qualities of the oil are distinguished: First, Cochin, the finest and whitest quality, prepared in Cochin, Malabra. Second, Ceylon oil, chiefly imported from Ceylon, where fat is expressed or boiled out on a large scale. Third, Coprah oil, the fat from the coprah, i. e., kernels shipped in enormous quantities to Europe and the United States, where the oil is either expressed or extracted in a similar way to palmnut oil. The coconut oil is in our climate, at the ordinary temperature, a solid white fat possessing a bland taste and when fresh a peculiar and not unpleasant odor, but, however, it turns easily rancid, acquiring at the same time a disagreeable flavor and acrid taste. Coconut oil contains large portions of trimyristin, tri-laurin, small quantities of tripalmitin, and tri-olein and glycerides of the volatile caproic, caprylic and capric acids. For the manufacture of vegetable butter, coconut oil is separated into coconut oleoline and coconut stearine in a similar way as oleo oil and oleo stearine are separated. The principal difficulty in the manufacture of vegetable butter seems to be to overcome the tendency of the coconut stearine to turn rancid. Several processes have been in use with more or less success, of which Schlick's process, using a treatment of alcohol and animal charcoal, while in Jeserick's process the coconut oil is treated with magnesia. The process used in the United States has so far been kept a secret, and until more light is thrown upon it, it is impossible to say how much of an improvement it is over the European process.

McClure.—(1) Coconut oil soap is not to be salted out, as this would make the soap too hard and too fat. The salt for soaps should be free from lime and magnesia, as these elements form insoluble lime soaps with the fat, making the soap unfit for washing purposes and causing trouble in framing. (2) Niger or nigger is an aqueous solution of soap, colored dark by particles of dirt and metal soap that have been separated from the pure soap in the process of boiling.

O'L., Missouri.—Leaf when removed from the animal should be immediately chilled and hung up in the cooler to remove all animal heat before being packed in barrels. That is the great secret of keeping it fresh. A layer of salt should be interspersed between each layer of fat.

Q. V. H., Salem.—We will advise you by mail the best way to repack casings in full and particular.

Bull Beef.—It is generally understood cattle run approximately 20 per cent. bone. Barrel beef is packed at 217 lb and branded 220, and consists of six sets, or eighteen pieces. Rub with mixture of 12 lb salt, 12 ozs. salt-peter, 2 lb sugar, 1 lb boracic acid; head up and fill barrel with 50° pickle. This meat will cure in forty days.

B. T., Buffalo.—An excellent paste or salve for softening bell straps, chains and leather in general is made by mixing one pound of ceresin, one pound palm oil and five pounds of lard, which are melted together and to which from four to six pounds ordinary vaseline oil are added. When everything is thoroughly dissolved and mixed, it can be colored if necessary to suit the purpose. This mixture is almost odorless.

E. S., Ohio.—The new food law of Connecticut, which went into effect on August 1 of last year is perhaps one of the most stringent laws that any of the States have adopted. According to it an article shall be deemed adulterated if any substance has been mixed or packed with it so as to reduce its quality, or if any inferior substance is substituted for the article, or if any valuable constituent of the article has been abstracted or if it be an imitation of or sold in the name of another article, or it is colored, coated, polished or powdered, whereby damage is concealed, or if it contains poisonous ingredients, which may render such article injurious to the health of the party consuming it, or if it contains any antiseptic not evident and known to the purchaser and consumer, or if it consists in whole or in part of filtered, decomposed or putrefied substance, either animal or vegetable, unfit for food, whether manufactured or not, or if it is in part the product of a diseased animal or any animal that has died otherwise than by slaughter. It is evident that under this act the use of preservatives is not allowed without notice to the purchaser that the article does not contain a preservative. The manufacture of frankfurters must be rather a difficult one in the State of Connecticut.

### RECENT PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS.

#### PATENTS.

565,908—Rotary shelf for refrigerators, Frances M. Lochens, Milwaukee, Wis. 565,943—Meat suspender, Nicholas Swartz, Jr., and Henry M. Wood, Carversville, Pa. 565,969—Display refrigerator, William A. Ehleb, and David O. Daugherty, Rock Island, Ill. 565,984—Refrigerator, Carl R. Hoeborn, Altoona, Pa. 566,005—Cover for evaporating pans, James S. McCullough, Poland, O.; assignor of one-half to J. H. Davidson, same place. 566,039—Apparatus for branding ice slabs, Henry Vander Weyde, London, Eng-

land. 566,079—Can-end soldering machine, Axel Johnson, Oakland, Cal. 566,228—Steam cooking apparatus, William C. Salmon, Palatine, Ill. 566,265—Can opener, Herman Baldrige, San Bernardino, Cal. 566,069—Mill for grinding liquid substances, Peter Faust, Brooklyn, N. Y.

#### TRADE-MARKS.

28,769—Bleaching powders, carbonate of soda and crystals and sulphate of soda, the United Alkali Co., Ltd., Liverpool, England; essential feature, a representation of a liver and the words "Liver Brand." 28,770—Soap, Aubrey H. Martin, New York, N. Y.; essential feature, the word "Petrolia."

### ROTTERDAM ITEMS.

Rotterdam, Aug. 11, 1896.

The firmer Chicago markets early last week created quite a better feeling here, prices being so low now that there is a general opinion that the bottom has been reached. Although the demand does not show much improvement compared with a week ago; the above stated firmer feeling made the importers anxious to buy for more than the actual wants, resulting in more liberal purchases than heretofore. Very heavy short fat backs, 38 to 40 lb, of the leading brands, have been selling the best; in picnic hams also some transactions were closed. Some inquiries from Germany caused a better feeling for short clear middles, though little or nothing has been bought. When in sympathy with Chicago, some packers raised their offers some 3@4 florins, importers having bought sufficiently, no more orders were passed, when later in the week the Chicago market showed less firmness and a renewed decline set in, the buyers once more assumed the waiting feeling which this year has characterized the market. Should the condition of the provision market become more healthy, a good trade, even at higher prices, will be seen. The domestic bacon continues to be cheap, and probably will be so all during this year, there being, however, not enough to supply the trade in the months when the consumption is the largest, there is always an opening left for the American product.

Cattle and hogs have been in liberal supply all during the last week; the demand has been up to an average and prices unchanged.

Oleo oil has been much firmer, in sympathy with firm reports from the other side; at higher prices transactions have been closed; the basis of price was 30@31 florins for finest and 28 florins for second quality. The market closes in a quiet position; the majority of the butterine manufacturers have bought so much that they can await the course of the market before paying an advance, even in face of a better butterine demand in England.

At the other hand, reports from America are very firm, and cables have been received here that the shipments during the next three months probably will show a decrease of 50 per cent.; should this be confirmed, we may look for a firm market and higher prices.

On shipment, September and October, 30@31 florins has been paid for prime qualities. Sales for the week amount to 3,350 tcs., of which 1,500 sold on shipment; stocks amount to 2,411 tcs., shipments 8,590 tcs.

In sympathy with lard, neutral lard has been very firm and higher; in the beginning of the week sales were effected at 25@26 florins; when the market advanced further nothing could be done. The decline later in the week did not have much effect on neutral lard, and quotations remained firm; Saturday prompt has been handled at 27 florins; spot somewhat more easy.

Cottonseed oil remains unchanged with slow trade at unchanged but low prices.



## WM. R. PERRIN & CO.

CHICAGO,  
ARCHITECTS  
AND  
BUILDERS  
OF  
PACKING  
HOUSES.

## J. G. GLOVER, Architect.



J. G. GLOVER, ARCHITECT  
R. C. CASSEL, ASSOCIATE

186 Remsen St., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

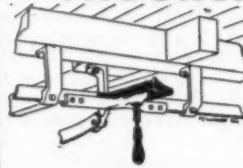
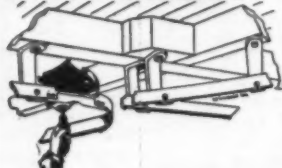
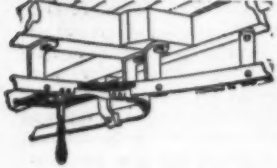
Refrigerated Buildings  
A SPECIALTY.

PLANS AND  
SPECIFICATIONS

Furnished in shape to obtain  
competitive bids, thus saving  
time and money.

Correspondence Invited.

## TRACKS. ~ SWITCHES. ~ TRUCKS.



CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.  
REFER TO ALL FORMER CUSTOMERS.

J. DUNCAN & CO., 84 Blackstone St., Boston, Mass.

## Morse, Williams & Co.

MAKERS OF ....

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT

## ELEVATORS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Works: Frankford Ave., Willey  
and Shackamaxon Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICES,

108 Liberty Street, New York.

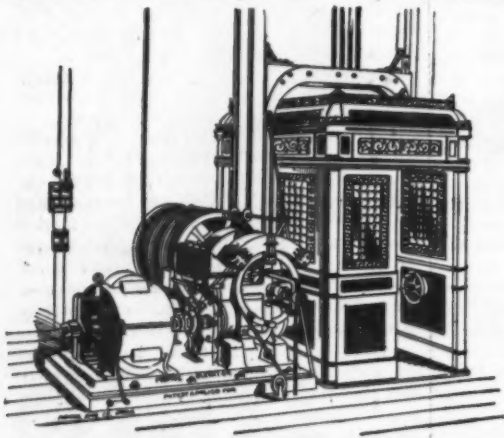
82 Church Street, New Haven.

19 Pearl Street, Boston.

4 East Lexington St., Baltimore.

413 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburg.

425 Spruce Street, Scranton.



## CIMETER BLADE STEAK KNIFE.

Per Doz.

No. 010—10 inch, - \$9.60

No. 012—12 inch, - 15.00

No. 014—14 inch, - 21.00

No. 016—16 inch, - 27.00

We will send one or more of these Steak Knives to any Marketman or Butcher in the United States or Canada, Express prepaid, on receipt of list price. SEND FOR CATALOGUE FREE.

KNIVES, CLEAVERS AND STEELS.

CUTLERS TO THE AMERICAN BUTCHERS.

NICHOLS BROS., Greenfield, Mass.



## MINERAL WOOL

Best and Cheapest

Insulator for

## COLD STORAGE

—AND—

## ICE HOUSES.

Samples and Circulars Free.

## U. S. MINERAL WOOL CO.

2 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.

WESTERN MINERAL WOOL CO  
Cleveland, Ohio and Chicago, Ill.



## THE ONLY REALLY AIR-TIGHT DOOR MADE.

Aside from all its other merits, its easy opening and closing is enough and will save its cost in a few weeks in any busy meat market or storage house.

Write for Circular with Diagrams and Photo-Illustration.

## Refrigerating Machine Paint



We guarantee this paint to preserve the cooling pipes, coils, etc. absolutely against rusting.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED. USE IT  
AND SAVE BIG MONEY.

ERNECKE & SALMSTEIN,

300 South Clinton Street, Chicago.

SEE COUPON ON PAGE 27.

## INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS ON PAGE THREE



## PACKING HOUSE NOTES.

*Manufacturers of machinery and fixtures interested in these notes, should also consult the items under Ice and Refrigeration, and other trade news columns in this paper.*

\* A direct cattle trade is to be opened up between Jasper County, Kan., and Liverpool, England.

\* Smith Bros. are building a meat packing and cold storage warehouse at Pine City, Whitman County, Wash.

\* It is believed that there will be a general cut in wages in the large packing houses within the next few weeks.

\* Nelson Morris & Co.'s new cooler at Pittston, Pa., is nearing completion, and will be ready for business about Sept. 1.

\* Harry Mosses, up to recently bookkeeper for Nelson Morris & Co. at New Bedford, Mass., is missing, and a shortage in his accounts is reported.

\* The Cudahy Packing Co., South Omaha, Neb., have recently shipped thirty carloads of provisions to Germany, via New Orleans.

\* A Baltimore, Md., paper announces that Nelson Morris & Co. have laid off most of their traveling salesmen for a month in consequence of poor business. The month will be utilized as a vacation.

\* The Colorado City Packing and Provision Co. has been incorporated by G. B. Paxton, H. A. Volek and G. L. Paxton, with a capital stock of \$10,000. It will operate in El Paso and other counties and have main offices in Colorado City, Col.

\* Mr. J. W. Montgomery, the largest stockman of Caldwell County, Tex., has failed. He has executed a deed of trust to the Austin City National Bank to secure an indebtedness of \$18,371, and another to the First National Bank to secure \$8,500. Losses incurred in feeding and shipping cattle was the rock upon which he was wrecked.

\* Architect Jacobi is erecting a brick block at Twenty-first street and Fond du Lac avenue, Milwaukee, for J. C. Krause, which will be one of the finest buildings in that part of the city when completed. The building is now about two-thirds up. It will cost \$17,000 to build and is designed for a wholesale meat market, with space for a store in the rear.

\* The meeting of the butchers and the slaughter house committee of the City Council, of Richmond, Ind., which occurred last week, did not result in solving the perplexing question as to what is to be done in the matter of slaughtering cattle. The butchers seem to be willing to go back to their own headquarters and run the places under the restrictions put on them by the City Council. The butchers do not object to having all cattle inspected on the hoof, and to keeping their places in the best of condition. It was generally understood that the Council would allow the slaughtering to take place at the old places and that City Attorney Lindemuth

would draw up a new ordinance. Later Mayor Ostrander stated that James Horrell, who resides northwest of the city about one mile from the corporate limits, had made a proposition to erect a slaughter house on his premises for the use of all of the city butchers. It is his idea that the place shall be run under rules and regulations made by the City Council and he shall receive from the butchers a fee, which shall also be fixed by the Council. Mayor Ostrander said that he believed this would be given consideration by the butchers, and that the entire project would come up for discussion later on.

\* The beef butchers' troubles at the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.'s packing plant at Kansas City, have been settled in a satisfactory manner to all concerned. The special committee appointed by the Industrial Council of Kansas City, Mo., conferred with the managers of the company, which resulted in the four butchers who were discharged some time ago being put back to work. The grievance of the Butchers' Union was that union butchers working on the beef beds had been discharged to make room for non-union men. The managers of the plant stated that they are not hostile to the union men, and are glad to consider any reasonable demand made upon them by the men.

\* A. Stamford White, president of the International Packing Co., Chicago, said last week that the indications were that the results of the year's operations of that company would be very satisfactory, all things considered. The packing business so far this year has not been quite up to expectations, but at the same time there was, so far as the International Co. was concerned, at least, some improvement over last year, and the outlook was fairly good. That corporation, he said, had been paying its way and doing a little more. A big corn crop this fall would mean a lower price for hogs, and the chances were that the coming year would prove to be a fairly profitable one for the packers.

\* Some weeks ago Swanston & Son, the wholesale butchers, of Sacramento, Cal., applied to the Board of City Trustees for permission to erect a great storage plant and slaughter house at Sixteenth and B streets. It would cost many thousands of dollars. Swanston & Son explained that the establishment would be built upon modern sanitary plans, and that no disagreeable odors would come from it. The people in the neighborhood, however, set up a most vigorous protest against the establishment of a slaughter house and stock corrals near their homes. They filed their protests with the trustees and decided to hold an indignation meeting at Eighteenth and C streets. Later George Swanston, a member of the firm of butchers, announced that owing to the objection put forth they had decided to abandon the project. Mr. Swanston said that his firm did not desire to antagonize the people of that or any other part of Sacramento.

\* J. T. Washburn and N. F. Glidden have formed a copartnership under the firm name of Washburn & Glidden, with offices at 5 Chatham Row, Boston, and at 334 Produce Exchange, New York. They will conduct a brokerage and commission business in provisions and salt fish. Mr. Washburn was for a number of years with the North Packing and Provision Co., and up to recently had charge of the company's New York business.

\* Thirty tanners at the Cudahy Packing Co.'s plant, South Omaha, Neb., went out on a strike on account of a reduction of wages. Ed Cudahy said that the differences between the tanners and the company had been settled and the men had returned to work. The cut in wages, he said, was made necessary in order to compete with the other packing houses.

\* Adolph Heller, of Sioux City, who held the government contract for furnishing beef to the Sioux and Rosebud agencies, has been at the Albany Hotel, Denver. The purpose of his visit to Colorado was to purchase cattle for his customers. "We furnish beef to 12,000 Indians," said he, "8,800 at Pine Ridge and 5,200 at the Rosebud agency. Every Indian in the tribe, adults and infants, gets an allowance of a pound and a quarter of beef per day from the agents. It is served out every fifteen days, and they eat it up just as fast as they can, using nothing but beef until their fifteen days' supply is gone. It costs the government \$400,000 a year to feed the beef to the 12,000 South Dakota Sioux. The greater part of our outside purchases are feeders that we afterward fatten up on the South Dakota range. Colorado cattle make good Indian beef, but they are not up to the standard of the Montana animals. We never use Mexican cattle, as they are too small for our purpose. Cattlemen are doing well in South Dakota and the range is in fine condition."

## SWIFT AND COMPANY'S GREAT BUSINESS.

An interesting little book has been published by Swift & Co., and in order that our readers may get an idea of the extraordinary amount of business handled by this concern in a year we append some data which are excerpts from the book mentioned:

Year 1895.—Slaughtering—1,076,579 cattle; 1,880,144 sheep; 1,652,172 hogs.

Sales—Exceeding \$100,000,000 yearly.

Shipments—72,827 carloads of product, equal to ten trainloads per day.

Year 1895.—Manufactured—Lard, 110,805,540 lb; wool, 4,963,869 lb; neatfoot oil, 3,071,677 lb; glue, 4,869,231 lb; butterine, 6,365,518 lb; tallow and grease, 16,698,303 lb; oil, 41,591,915 lb; hides, 70,078,531 lb; fertilizer, 60,724,000 lb.

Size of Plants.—Acres of ground covered—Chicago, 41 acres; Kansas City, 14 acres; South Omaha, 14 acres; East St. Louis, 28 acres. Total, 97 acres.

Acres of Floor Space—Chicago, 61 acres; Kansas City, 23 acres; South Omaha, 17 acres; East St. Louis, 10 acres. Total, 111 acres.

Acres of Roof—Chicago, 29 acres; Kansas City, 6 acres; South Omaha, 7 acres; East St. Louis, 3 acres. Total, 45 acres.

Employees—Chicago, 5,323; Kansas City, 2,060; South Omaha, 1,257; East St. Louis, 779. Total, 9,419.

Weekly pay roll, \$103,000.

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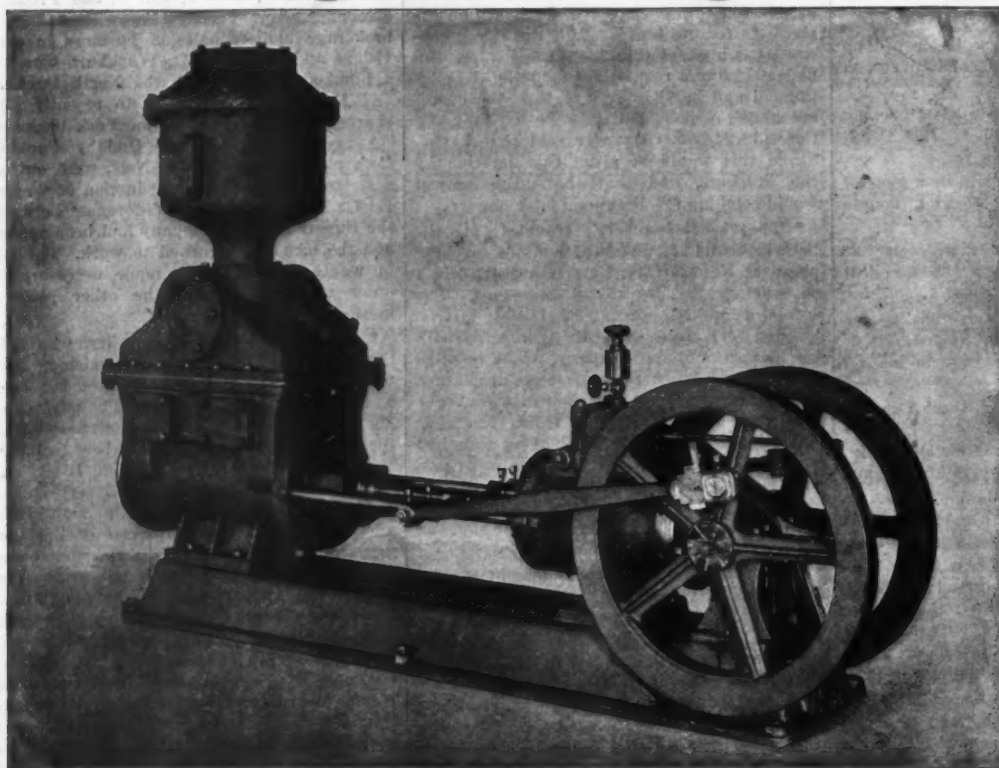
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## LIVE STOCK REVIEWS.

**KANSAS CITY.**

The live stock record for the past week give a lower value on cattle, hogs and sheep.

Receipts of cattle in Kansas City past week.....						34,448
" "	" "	corresponding week in 1908.....				35,618
" " "	" " "	" "	" "	" "	1894.....	48,134
" " "	" " "	" "	" "	" "	1893.....	40,923
<b>Receipts Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Kan-</b>						
sas City for past week.....						114,000
Same cities corresponding week .....						137,200
" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	1898.....	136,500
" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	1893.....	131,900
" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	1892.....	123,800
" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	1891.....	112,700
" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	1890.....	137,200

### Packers' slaughter in Kansas City past week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour Packing Co.....	7,602	5,300	2,529
Swift & Co.....	4,774	4,782	3,592
Schwarschild & S. Co.....	5,370	1,514	1,496
Geo. Fowler, Son & Co.....	478	4,200	24
Jacob Doll Packing Co.....	501	3,810	45
<b>Total for week.....</b>	<b>18,725</b>	<b>19,696</b>	<b>7,686</b>
Slaughter in previous week.....	19,248	32,294	8,455
“ “ correct. week, 1895.....	29,872	26,760	9,616
“ “ “ “ 1894.....	21,217	37,463	7,399

The "dry lot" fed cattle found ready sale, in fact, they are getting scarce, and have not to stand in pens very long to meet with a purchaser. Good, smooth, well fed Western steers found ready sale at pretty fair prices. To be sure John Bull reduced the cost of his dinner from an 11 to 12c. value to that of 10 to 11c., but with all that, a pretty good market. The highest price paid for the week \$4.45, but quite a string of fancy Shorthorn steers, smooth and well fed, sold to Eastmans at \$4.30, the average being 1,342. Shipments of export cattle, 146 cars for the week. Of these Schwarzschild 693 head, Eastman 1,072. The United Dressed Beef Co, 512 head. Native cows and heifers were scarce and found quick sale. The Western cows took the place of native stock, but the prices much lower, a pretty fair run selling at \$2.25 to \$2.50. The receipts may be classed as 11,000 Texas and Indian steers and cows, the balance, 23,000, as native and Western. Texas steers sold freely, the highest price being \$2.90—say \$2.60 the average price. The cows sold at a wide range of values from \$1.40 to \$2.40. The Cudahys of Omaha purchasing some 788 head. There was a good demand for calves, some of them bringing \$15 per head. A fair demand for feeders, but as yet this year we are not getting the quantity of last year, not that we are not getting our share, for we get more than Chicago and Omaha combined, with a good margin to spare, but other points besides Kansas and Missouri want feeders. Texas is preparing to feed quite a number this year. And it is understood the feeding will be carried on by smaller holders than in former years. More of the commission men seem to want to have a "finger in the pie," too few now control the bulk of the feeding business. The firms advancing the most money get the largest bulk of cattle to sell. Texas is a great State, anyhow, and Johnny Bull will be apt to get a foothold there in a very short time. The English Vice Consul in this city is a pushing, energetic, keen-sighted man. He has made reports to his Government showing the advantages of the Southern ports over the

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Eastern. The circular is distributed widely and circulated largely among English exporters and importers. He is bold enough to state: "There is no question but what the bulk of the exports and imports for the territory west of the Mississippi River will in the future be handled by gulf ports"—gulf ports never blocked by ice—a downhill grade and heavy trains can be hauled by railroads. And his circular has "mighty interesting chunks of common sense" that will not be very pleasant chewing for Chicago and New York. With a yield of 175,000,000 bushels of corn for Nebraska, and 300,000,000 bushels for Kansas, Kansas City being their natural port of entry, it is very easy to see that the advantages are in favor of Kansas City against Chicago, and in favor of the Southern ports against the Atlantic seaboard cities; the distance from Kansas City to New York 1,303 miles, to Baltimore 1,197 miles, but to the Southern ports from Kansas City to New Orleans 878 miles, and to the future great gulf port, so soon to be connected by the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad, Port Arthur, only 767 miles. This railroad is build as "the crow flies"—very direct indeed.

The men who purchase feeders this year are more careful as to the animals; they want young, healthy, growing stock. Last year gave them a lesson, and the education from the pocket is not soon forgotten. They paid good prices for desirable stuff, and paid low prices for poor grades. Some 300 cars of feeders went to the country last week, against 205 for previous week, and though the largest for the present year, still 180 cars short of corresponding week last year.

[illegible]

With Armour and Morris, Butt & Co., purchasing for the Mexico market, the prices of heavy hogs were well sustained. In fact, it was a veritable boom for the farmers, and some days witnessed an equal price paid for light and heavy hogs. Starting out at a price for heavies, \$2.75 to \$2.85, the competition put Wednesdays to \$2.90 to \$3.05, finishing Friday's purchasing \$2.85 to \$2.95

Some 28 double deck cars going to the Republic. Outside parties were pretty free purchasers, over one-third of the receipts, say, 9,714 hogs, taken for outsiders. Of these Milwaukee 13 cars, New York 9 cars, Jersey City 8 cars, Cedar Rapids 6 cars, Buffalo 5 cars. One year ago the top of the market for the week \$4.90; this year the top \$3.15 and this price only for very few for one day. Monday started with hogs, top, \$3.05; bulk, \$2.85 to \$3.05; Wednesday the culmination, tops, \$3.15; bulk, \$2.95 to \$3; Saturday closing, tops, \$3.10; bulk, \$2.95 to \$3.10. Light hogs lost their vantage ground of one week ago; Monday gave \$2.92½ to \$3.05, their highest point \$3.05 to \$3.15, then gliding down to \$2.95 to \$3.10. Mixed packing to prime medium gave Monday \$2.85 to \$2.95, highest point \$3 to \$3.10, then down to \$2.90 to \$3. Some light Southern hogs sold as low as \$2.65. The quality of the hogs was fair to choice, the average weight, being \$2.15, against \$2.12 the previous week, the average for corresponding week in 1895, being only \$2.05. The farmers are watching the market pretty well; they evidently are trying to prevent "gluts," they are not in the same position, as the cattle man or the cattle feeders. They have not that pressure of money matters on them; their hogs are not mortgaged; they are not forced to bring the hogs to market to meet the banker's paper falling due. Feed being plenty, with a larger yield than ever before, the farmers are in a position to regulate their shipments according to supply and demand. Let hogs get low and not many in market; let prices advance, and they spring up in the night to meet the seeking packer. On the whole, no body of men in the country are so well able to take advantage of dull market as the farmers; they are "on top of the heap."

Receipts of sheep at Kansas City past week.....	16,020
" " corresponding week 1895.....	14,555
Receipts in Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis and Kansas City for past week.....	84,900
Receipts same cities corresponding week 1895....	94,240
" " " " " " 1894.....	82,700

Native lambs and mutton sheep in small supply and met with ready sale at full prices. Quite a quantity of stock fit for feeders on the market and met with steady sale at full prices, but poor stuff of this feeder class as usual slaughtered. Common grades and Western sheep were dull. Some fancy Colorado ewes selling at \$2.45 per 100 lbs. Some native lambs sold at \$4.50; some 50 lbs. Utah

(Continued on page 35.)

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**ICE AND REFRIGERATION.**

*Those interested in this subject should not forget to look also at Packers' and Slaughterers' Notes, and other trade news columns in this paper.*

A company is being formed to erect an ice factory at Valdosta, Ga.

—W. N. Monroe has made plans to establish an ice factory in Visalia, Cal.

B. S. Boysen will establish a cold storage plant at Brownwood, Tex.

J. S. Carr, Durham, N. C., is in the market for a small ice machine.

D. G. Ambler and Arthur G. Meigs will introduce refrigerating system into Jacksonville, Fla.

The Ice and Cold Storage Co., of Greenville, Miss., is in the market for an ice machine.

—Perry & Geddes cold storage warehouse, 198 Chambers street, New York, damaged by fire to the extent of \$10,000.

—The Quoddy Fish Co., Ltd., Grand Manan, N. B., is pushing the construction of the building for their cold storage plant at White Head Island. The building will be 60 feet long by 40 feet wide, three stories high, and will have a capacity for holding 600 hogs-heads large herrings.

—Henry W. Westphal, secretary, and William Mersfelder, assistant secretary of the Merchandise and Cold Storage Co., San Francisco, appeared in Judge Coffey's court in answer to a citation to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt in refusing to comply with an order of the court to produce the books of the company in court. Westphal and Mersfelder were needed to cast some light on alleged transactions between one Corriveau and the company wherein Corriveau's estate melted away. The books it was contended by the estate, would show all these things. The company's attorneys held that the officers of the corporation had no right to remove the books from the company's office, but they were willing to allow the executor to examine the books in the office. Thornton, counsel for Corriveau, contended that contempt of court was committed in refusing to produce the books in court. This point was argued at length by both sides, and the court overruled the demurrer. Westphal was called to the witness stand, and he testified that he had been secretary of the company since its organization in January, 1893. He was telling what he knew about the books, when his attorney, M. A. Dorn, cut the examination short by offering to have the books in court.

**BELGIUM CATTLE EMBARGO.**

Mr. B. Gregoir, of Antwerp, writes to his friends as follows, under date of July 7, in reference to the Belgium cattle embargo: "A new trial has been made to have this most unlawful embargo removed. An extensive report, through Dr. Wray, veterinary surgeon and chief inspector for the United States in

Great Britain, relating to the cases of pleuropneumonia alleged to have occasioned the prohibition and showing that the cases were not contagious, has been translated and sent to all the important papers in the country.

"No doubt this will come to the notice of the government people. My idea, however, is that they will close their eyes and argue that, as long as we are alone in asking the government to remove the embargo, nothing will be changed. I dare say, however, that the wish of all our butchers, as well as consumers, especially workmen, is to see American cattle on this market again. When such a change comes about our workmen will be able to eat good beef instead of horse meat."

**TALLOW, SOAP, GLUE, FERTILIZER AND COTTON OIL TRADE NOTES.**

**CORRESPONDENTS, SUBSCRIBERS AND OTHERS SENDING ITEMS FOR THIS COLUMN SHOULD MAIL THEM SO AS TO REACH THE EDITOR NOT LATER THAN THURSDAY EVENING.**

The P. B. Mathiason Manufacturing Co. has been incorporated at St. Louis, Mo., with \$100,000 capital stock, fully paid. P. B. Mathiason holds 998 shares of stock, and C. T. Hanson and J. R. Hanson each one. The object is to manufacture fertilizers, glue, etc.

The Excelsior Oil Mills, of Anderson, S. C., have begun work on the new ginney, an adjunct to their oil mill.

The Sterling Soap Co. has been formed at Chicago. Capital stock, \$2,500; incorporators, George S. Poppers, Isaac G. Poppers and Aaron S. Berkowsky.

In addition to the vat, wash house and the boiler house to be erected by Delany & Co., at their glue works, Delaware avenue and Milnor street, Tacony, Philadelphia, the firm will also build a two-story glue factory, 174x68 feet, with a wing 40x72 feet; a building for the hair department, one and two stories, 205x68 feet, and stock sheds, stables and wagon houses. Architect and Contractor Samuel B. MacDowell drew the plans and will do the work.

The boiler room of Colgate & Co.'s soap works, Jamestown, N. Y., was damaged by fire to the extent of \$400.

George Oberne & Co., tanners and hide and leather dealers at 401 North Halsted street, Chicago, have assigned. The assets were placed at \$200,000 with liabilities of \$125,000.

The Chicago and Western Soap Works made an assignment during the week to Frederick S. Goshorn, the secretary of the company. The company has a plant at Kingsbury and Superior streets, Chicago. The assets are set down at \$80,000, liabilities at \$50,000.

Henry M. Hosick, dealer in wool, tallow, hides, etc., at 183 Michigan street, Chicago, assigned to William B. Hubbard. Assets in the case are placed at \$200,000, liabilities, \$125,000.

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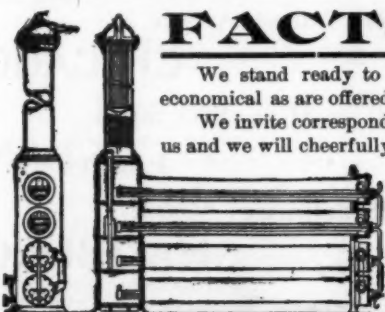
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Fifteenth Street.



The Hearle Soap Co.'s works, at Montreal, Que., were damaged \$4,000 by fire.

Attorney Frank S. Weigley, who is the legal representative in the cases of Hosick & Co. and the Western Soap Co., gave out the following statements in reference to the failures: "Henry W. Hosick is a dealer in hides and wool at 193 Michigan street, under the name of Henry M. Hosick & Co. Mr. Hosick is a director of the Bankers' National Bank and an old citizen. His assets will run over \$200,000 and upward, and liabilities considerably less—perhaps not over \$100,000. They made this assignment purely because of their

(Continued on page 33.)



GENERATOR—Pat. Jan. 24, 1888, and Sept. 23, 1890.

**FACTS.**

All Ice Manufacturers know that there are inferior Ice and Refrigerating Machines built.

We stand ready to challenge any builders to show that our machines are as efficient and economical as are offered in the market.

We invite correspondence. Should any contemplative purchasers wish any information, write us and we will cheerfully give it our prompt attention and send illustrated catalogue.

**SULZER-VOGT MACHINE CO.**

LOUISVILLE,  
KY.

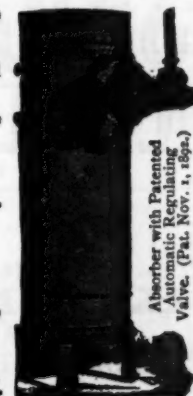
Builders of Latest Improved

Ice and Refrigerating Machines.

ATMOSPHERIC CONDENSERS, COILS, TANKS

FURNISHED FOR ANY MACHINES.

Write for Prices.



Absorber with Patented Automatic Regulating Valve. (Pat. Nov. 1, 1892.)

**SALTPETRE**  
CRYSTALS, GRANULATED AND POWDERED.

**KNOWLES BROS.**  
181 Pearl Street, New York.  
REFINERS.

**BERTH LEVI & CO.,**  
59 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK. 19 MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO.

## HOG AND BEEF CASINGS.

Importers of English, Russian and New Zealand Sheep Casings.  
**BEST GERMAN POTATO FLOUR.**

FOOD PRESERVATIVE (DRY ANTISEPTIC).

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## BECHSTEIN & CO.

## SAUSAGE CASINGS

New York: 12 Coenties Slip.

Chicago: 73 Market Street. London: 118 Great Suffolk Street.

## Illinois Casing Company,

Cleaners and Importers of

## Sausage Casings,

102 Michigan Street, - - - - - Chicago.

## VORNBERGER, HIRSCH & CO.

(Limited),

MANUFACTURERS AND CLEANERS OF PRIME QUALITY

610 West 39th Street, NEW YORK.

5 Covercross St., LONDON. 48 Market St., GLASGOW.  
19 St. Andrew St., LIVERPOOL.

Established throughout Great Britain and Germany.

ONE QUALITY ONLY.

Sheep Casings,  
Cattle Cuts,  
Hog Casings.

"THE BEST."

**CASINGS** **WEIL'S CASING COMPANY,**  
626-630 HOWARD ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.,  
Cleaner of and Dealer in  
all kinds of **SAUSAGE CASINGS.**  
Best Spices, Saltpetre and Potato Flour.

## JOSEPH BACHARACH, SAUSAGES.

347 GREENWICH ST., NEW YORK.

Established 1876.

Telephone, 586 Franklin.

Importer and Exporter of  
GERMAN, FRENCH, ITALIAN AND  
FINE WESTERN.

**SPICES** **PLAUT & STRETCH,**  
Importers and Jobbers of SPICES,  
"PURITY SPICE MILLS,"  
80 Pearl Street, NEW YORK.  
Supplies for the Packing, Provision and  
Sausage Making Trades a specialty.  
IF QUOTATIONS AND SAMPLES SENT TO ANY ADDRESS.

**N. WOLFSKEHL, SAUSAGE CASINGS,**  
134 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

**M. ZIMMERMANN,**

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

## Kosher Provisions

LARGEST PLACE OF ITS KIND IN THIS CITY.

318-320 E. Houston St.,

NEW YORK.

.. Established 1868 ..

## S. OPPENHEIMER & CO.

Manufacturers and  
.. Importers of

## Sausage Casings

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Importers and Dealers in

## SPICES.

Sausage  
Makers'  
Specialties.

ALL KINDS OF

## MACHINERY

96 and 98 Pearl Street  
NEW YORK

449 Wabash Avenue  
CHICAGO

47 to 53 St. John Street  
LONDON

15 Katharinen Strasse  
HAMBURG

Cleremont Terrace  
WELLINGTON



inability to discount paper which they took from customers. It was impossible for them to get ready money to conduct their business, so they make this assignment. The Western Soap Works is a corporation in which Mr. Hosick and Mr. Oberne are interested. Its assets are something over \$100,000 and its liabilities about \$60,000. Its condition is about the same as that of Hosick & Co., although their assets are probably not so large. Their liabilities consist largely of paper over the country and some merchandise. The assets in both these instances consist of accounts, stock on hand, stock manufactured and stock in the process of manufacture, and their real estate where the plant is located." George Oberne is one of the oldest leather dealers in Chicago. He started in the leather business here in 1868, and built up his business until it became a very important one. The firm name has been changed from time to time, but George Oberne has always been one of the principal members of the firm. The present members of the partnership are George Oberne and his son, George N. Oberne. The company employed about 100 men. It did a tanning business and also manufactured leather goods. The assets of the company consist of real estate and stock in the plant. The principal creditor is the Hide and Leather National Bank. Mr. George Oberne is the president of the Chicago and Western Soap Works. The hide and leather company in which he is interested gradually became cramped on account of the hard times. Collections were slow and money was to be secured only with the greatest difficulty. Mr. Hosick at the same time became embarrassed. The

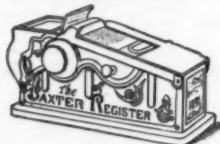
**WHELEW BROTHERS,**  
ST. LOUIS, MO.  
Sal Soda, Caustic Soda and Soda Ash,  
**FULLERS EARTH, SALTPETRE**  
BARREL PAINTS AND BORAX.  
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

## THE VALUE OF A REGISTER

Depends on the work it will accomplish. When you see our Register you will note these points:

ATTRACTIVENESS,  
STRENGTH,  
SIMPLICITY,  
RESULTS OBTAINED,  
THE PRICE, \$15.00.

WITH A GUARANTEE  
FOR FIVE YEARS...



The customer gets a bill; cashier or spindle a duplicate; third record locked up inside; all done at one writing. Catalogue explains it all.

**Baxter Bros. & Co.**  
340 Dearborn Street,  
CHICAGO.  
BEWARE OF INFRINGEMENTS.

firms of the two men made an assignment and the soap works in which they were interested went to the wall. William B. Hubbard, who is named as assignee for Hosick & Co., has been in the employ of Mr. Hosick as chief accountant. Assignee Goshorn was secretary of the Western Soap Co. The Hosick firm was first organized as Oberne & Hosick, under which name it did business for many years. Both Oberne and Hosick are stockholders in the Western Soap Co. Attorney Weigler states that all three concerns will resume business.

Francis P. Holland, who was a salesman for Thomas Elkinton, soap manufacturer, Chester Pa., for several years, has been given a similar position by the Day & Frick Co.

The J. D. Larkin Soap Manufacturing Co., Buffalo, N. Y., filed plans with the Bureau of Building for a six-story brick addition to its factory on Seneca street. R. J. Reidpath prepared the plans. The cost of the building is not stated.

The old plant of Kitchell Embossing Co., at Avenue E and East Fiftieth street, Bayonne, N. J., which has remained unoccupied for over a year, has changed hands and will be operated by Charles Efrase & Co., manufacturers of soaps and chemicals. Extensive repairs are being made to the building, and it is said the concern will give employment to a large number of hands.

The charter of the Shreveport (La.) Cotton Oil Co. has been filed. The incorporators are: W. B. Wise, J. J. Culbertson, John Folliard, John Allbright, A. Schwartz and John Leclerc, residents of the State of Texas. The capital stock of the company is fixed at \$130,000, the shares being \$100 each. A mill is now under construction in Bossier Parish, opposite Shreveport, and when completed will be one of the best equipped in the South. The company will engage in the manufacture of cottonseed products.

### IMPORTANT TO BUTCHERS.

Most butchers deserve to make more money. They fail to do so, because they lack the proper system for handling transactions between clerks and customers in their stores. With a multitude of small transactions taking place every day, many of them trust to memory, to scraps of paper, or even to chance, to recording and checking up of their daily business. In every store which has not a proper system, goods are sent out every day without being charged; mistakes are made in making change; money is received on account without being credited to the proper account. There is a general feeling of uncertainty which keeps the proprietor awake at night, and prevents his increasing his bank account as rapidly as he should. For all these evils there is a cure. It is system. And of all systems, those sold by the National Cash Reg-

ister Co., of Dayton, O., are the best. From every live butcher the company invites correspondence. Its department of new and unique business systems is the latest thing in store management.\*\*\*

An Australian exchange reports that Messrs. Nelson Bros. have bought a site for freezing works on the main railway line at Hornby, seven miles south of Christchurch, N. Z. There was strong opposition by residents to a slaughtering license being granted in this locality, but the local authorities paid scant attention thereto, remarking that if the works caused any nuisance the residents had their remedy. The opponents threaten to carry the matter to the Supreme Court.

**KINGAN & CO., Ltd.,**  
**Pork and Beef**  
**Packers,**  
**INDIANAPOLIS, - - IND.**

#### BRANCHES:

**RICHMOND, VA.**  
**NEW YORK, Manhattan Market.**  
**PHILADELPHIA, PA., Vine Street.**  
**BALTIMORE, MD., South Street.**  
**MEMPHIS, TENN.**  
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ESTABLISHED 1831.

**FOSTER DEBEVOISE,**

(Successor to WM. E. CLARK & BRO.)



164-166 Elizabeth Street, New York.

(TELEPHONE 292 SPRING.)

**Provisions, Cooperage, Etc.**

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

## THE JACKSON REFRIGERATOR CO.

*Cold Storage Architects and Engineers.*

**PACKING HOUSE PLANTS.** We make plans for modern Packing House Plants, with machinery of the latest design for Killing, Rendering, Refining and Making Oleo, Neutral, Glue, Fertilizer, etc. Our plants embody all the most advanced ideas.

**MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION.** We design complete, mechanical Cold Storage Plants, with valuable improvements in insulation, ventilation and mechanical equipment.

**VENTILATION.** We make the ventilation of machine refrigerated houses a specialty. Fresh air without condensation or fluctuating temperatures.

**ICE REFRIGERATION.** Our new low temperature ice system gives a dry air at 32 degrees, and is unequalled for carrying perishable goods. It produces a purer, sweeter air and better results than most machine houses.

**325 SO. DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.**

# SWIFT AND COMPANY,

## CHICAGO.

# PACKERS.

SILVER LEAF LARD.  
COMPOUND LARD.  
EXPORT LARD.  
GOTOSUET.

PORK AND PROVISIONS.  
LARD OILS.  
NEATSFOOT OILS.  
EDIBLE COTTONSEED OIL.

MAKERS OF HAND-CLEANED BEEF AND HOG CASINGS.

Cable Address: "ESSBEEP."

Telephone: No. 436, JERSEY.

## Jersey City Packing Company,

BEEF AND PORK PACKERS. CURERS AND EXPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN FINE PROVISIONS. REFINERS OF LARD.  
Manufacturers of "White Star" Brand of Lard. "Eagle" Brand of Hams and Breakfast Bacon. "Peerless" Brand Sausages.  
BEEF AND PORK PACKED SPECIALLY FOR ALL CLIMATES.

Salesrooms and Packing Houses: 138-154 9th St., JERSEY CITY, N. J.

## NORTH PACKING and PROVISION CO.

PACKERS AND JOBBERS OF  
PROVISIONS

Highest Award, Diploma and Medal, at World's Fair, for Pure Lard, Hams, Bacon, Bbl. Pork, Neutral Lard, Sausages.

PURE LEAF LARD, 3, 5, 10-LB. PAIL TUBS,  
TIERCES.

33 & 34 N. MARKET STREET, BOSTON.  
444, 446 & 448 PRODUCE EXCHANGE, N. Y. CITY.

Try their North Star Brand for something extra choice. Sure to please.

PACKING HOUSE, - SOMERVILLE, MASS.

## FREDERICK BOHNET, GENERAL PROVISION DEALER,

Established 1850.

TELEPHONE, NO. 662 FRANKLIN.

188 & 190 MONROE ST., NEW YORK.

## John P. Squire & Sons' HAMS AND BACON

ARE THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

Telephone 282 Franklin. Their process of preparing and curing gives that delicate flavor and beautiful color for which they are noted, and adapts them to any climate or season of the year.  
OUR KETTLE RENDERED LEAF LARD CANNOT BE EXCELLED. . . . 20 Harrison Street, New York.

READ THE  
YELLOW INSERTED SHEET



## The United Dressed Beef Company

Telephone.  
314 38th St.

OF NEW YORK,

PACKERS AND EXPORTERS OF

BEEF, PLATES, NAVELS, ETC.

City Dressed Refrigerated Beef always on hand. Bull Beef a Specialty.

Highest Prices Paid for Shop Fat and Kidney Suet.

Beef Casings, Dried Blood, Fertilizers, Oleo Oils, Stearine,  
Prime City Tallow, Ground Bone, Horns and Cattle Switches,  
Selected Hides. All Grades Salted Beef.

43d & 44th STREETS,  
FIRST AVE. and EAST RIVER, NEW YORK.

ISAAC BLUMENTHAL, President.  
LEWIS SAMUELS, Treasurer.

ADOLPH EDELMUTH, Vice-President.  
LEWIS A. LONDON, Secretary.

LOOK AT PAGE 47.



## LIVE STOCK REVIEWS.

(Continued from page 29.)

lambs at \$3.50; a good run of Utah mutton at \$2.50. Some California sheep sold at \$2. Texas lambs sold at \$4 and 90 lbs. Texas mutton at \$2.50. There is report of short grass in Southern Utah, and with no grazing prospects for the coming winter sheep are selling for a song, say, 50c. per head. A herd of 10,000 within twenty miles of Salt Lake City was offered at \$1.60 per head, and, mind you, 2,700 head of lambs thrown in, not to be counted, at that price. The wool this season brought about 7c. per lb. and not very many months ago such wool would easily bring double the money; in fact, some good clips five years ago were purchased on the shearing beds at 19c. per lb. At present prices there for sheep it is not much of a wonder to have the best of them sold on the Kansas City market at \$2.50 to \$2.40 per 100 lb. Once the blessing of irrigation is given to that most remarkable soil very few sheep will be sold from there at a sacrifice.

### CHICAGO.

We desire to congratulate the trade upon the fact that the packers and shippers did not repeat the dose of hammering the market quite so hard as they did last week, and while the full reaction from the sharp decline noted last week has not been maintained, the demand was very uniform and satisfactory. As we have stated many times, everybody connected with the trade would be better off if we did not have such sharp fluctuations. The quality of the hogs continue only fair, a larger proportion of brood sows and common hogs coming forward. With an urgent demand on shipping account for good, light and medium weights, the market ruled strong with prices 25¢ to 40¢. higher than last Friday, but since Wednesday, under more liberal receipts and weaker provision market, the trade weakened and about half of the advance has been lost. Heavy hogs are still selling at a big discount, and anything on the common or coarse order are slow sale, even at the discount, and will continue so for some time. We look for more liberal receipts and a tendency toward lower prices during the next two months, but with the present demand for fresh meat and better prices for cattle a fair average may be maintained for a few weeks. We still advise shipping hogs whenever they are ready, and do not advise discounting the future this season. Buy hogs freely on all breaks, and ship right along, but don't buy on the advances and expect the market to keep on going up for your profit.

This is the time of year when we must expect to hear of disease among hogs, and with such a big crop of both pigs and corn we should not be surprised if such reports increase.

### NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Well posted parties on 'Change report that it costs less to ship goods from Chicago via New Orleans to Europe than it does from Chicago to New York. Large shipments to Europe are now being made via Southern ports, and New York is gradually losing a good deal of export trade.

Mr. William Nimmo, who was agent on 'Change for Hately Brothers, of Chicago, died last week of heart failure.

Hately Brothers, of Chicago, have abolished

their New York office. The firm's New York shipping business is now looked after by John Cinnamon, commission merchant.

Otto Goetze and S. A. Gardner have resigned as members of the Exchange.

D. H. Carhart has been dropped from the roll of membership.

William Ware, a member of the Exchange, died at Belfast, Ireland, on the 19th inst., aged seventy-five years.

Thomas J. Lipton is expected in New York to-day from Chicago.

J. Wooding and E. Pitchford, of Liverpool, England, were on 'Change during the week, being introduced by R. L. Scoles.

E. N. Zoller, of Tarboro, N. C., was introduced on 'Change during the week by Wm. R. Cantwell. Mr. Zoller is in the cotton oil business.

Mr. R. L. Scoles, of Fowler's, introduced Charles Clifton, of Chicago, on 'Change during the week.

A. W. Scripture, of Dallas, Tex., has been visiting New York.

C. C. Portier, of Galveston, Tex., and L. Gerlinger, of Portland, Ore., have been visitors to 'Change.

Leading tallow brokers report a good inquiry for soap and candle stock, and a much better tone to the market generally in these goods.

Mr. Theophilus M. Marc returned this week from a vacation at Saratoga.

### NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY NOTES.

\*\* The Eastmans Co., under the sagacious management of Henry Van Holland, Esq., the poular general manager, is doing its business satisfactorily and progressing favorably, in spite of the recent strike, now fully overcome.

\*\* Lard exports have increased, owing to the financial scare partly, money being easy on the other side, and hence stocks offered easier to carry.

\*\* The Eastern Live Stock Express of New York City.—To conduct, sell, use and lease railroad cars especially adapted for the rapid transportation of live stock; capital, \$40,000; directors, Florian, Rohe, Charles Rohe and Alfred C. Nellor, of New York City.

\*\* The failure of the Murray Hill Bank during the week caused quite some excitement amongst the East Side slaughterers, as most of them were customers of the bank, and a large amount of their trade done business there.

\*\* Inspectors W. Romaine and P. Goodheart of the Board of Health have had their hands full the past two weeks looking after and seizing spoiled meats that have arrived in market.

\*\* Trade is almost at a standstill around some of the markets.

\*\* A grand international cattle dressing contest between two heavy weight butchers,

Franz Abt, of Germany, and Patrick Reilly, of Ireland, for \$500 a side, will take place at the Newtown Jockey Club race track, Masspeth, L. I., on Labor Day, Sept. 7. This will be the star attraction. In addition there will be foot races, a game of football, a game of baseball and the usual race after a greased pig. Money prizes will be distributed, and generally it looks as if there would be plenty of fun. The entertainment begins at 1 o'clock, and to get there take Grand street, Newtown, Flushing avenue extension and North Second street trolley cars.

\*\* Mr. S. Singer will open a new meat market at 460 Humboldt street, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday, Aug. 29 next. He is an old resident of that neighborhood, and we augur for him success in this undertaking.

\*\* Mr. Vail, of the United States Leather Co., is frequently seen around the slaughter houses.

\*\* Mrs. Adolph Edelmuth, wife of Mr. Adolph Edelmuth, of the United Dressed Beef Co., died during the week. The deceased lady had been ailing for about five years.

\*\* The Eastern delegates who visited the national convention of butchers, at Denver, are slowly returning. They express themselves as much gratified at the grand reception accorded them by their Western brethren.

\*\* Mr. Ferdinand Sulzberger, president of the S. & S. Co., left for Europe last Saturday on the Campanian.

\*\* Walter Blumenthal, the popular son of the president of the United Dressed Beef Co., and genial M. Solinger, one of the directors, returned Monday from a vacation in the Catskill Mountains, and report having had a great time.

Small stock of all kinds was quoted at very high figures in all the markets during the week.

\*\* The marriage of Miss Langenszen to Mr. J. Blum, of M. Blum & Sons, will be celebrated during the winter. Miss Langenszen is a niece of Isaac Blumenthal, of the U. D. B. Co.

\*\* The price of tallow being a little firmer, further action on the reduction of fat prices has been postponed.

\*\* Rumor has it that Western parties have secured an option on some land in Jersey City where they intend to operate a fat rendering establishment. It is also stated that dock facilities have been secured both on the east and west side of the city. It is reported that fat, offal and bones would be taken to these docks and towed to Jersey city in boats. A well known oil maker is said to know something about the matter.

"Rohe's Regal Soap" signs are found all over Long Island, N. Y., country roads, fence posts, stepping stones, etc., to attract the attention of New Yorkers summering at the Long Island resorts.

### THE PACKERS' HAND BOOK.

Is indispensable in every progressive packing house. See particulars, page 47. Order Blank for same, page 27.

## ZANZIBAR CARBON

PRODUCES A RICHER COLOR THAN SMOKE  
PREVENTS MOULD ON MEAT & SAUSAGES  
PREVENTS SHIPPERS ON MEAT  
IMPARTS A FINE AROMA

DIRECTIONS  
FOR COOKING AND PRESERVING  
Sausages, Ham, Bacon, Tongues, etc.,  
to a bright smoke color use ONE OUNCE  
of ZANZIBAR CARBON TO EVERY  
GALLON OF WATER AND BOIL FROM  
TEN TO FIFTEEN MINUTES.

See that this  
Trade Mark is on  
Each Package.



### A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY FOR ALL SAUSAGE MAKERS.

Packers, Butchers and others have been experimenting and trying their utmost for many years to get an article that would produce an artificial, bright, fresh smoke color that to all appearances was natural smoke, and also hold the same after the sausage, ham, bacon, dried beef, tongues, etc., had become several days old; but they were unsuccessful in this line, until we placed on the market this new discovery—ZANZIBAR CARBON, a carbonizer manufactured from a Zanzibar vegetable product which contains nothing injurious. All colors placed on the market heretofore do not give the sausage and meats a bright, fresh, smoked appearance. Zanzibar Carbon is the only preparation that will come near the general requirements and will not color the meat under or next to the skin, as dyes or liquid colors generally do. Zanzibar Carbon, being in a dry pulverized state, is easy to handle, as it does not evaporate, lose its strength or soil anything with which it comes in contact, as liquid color always does. See that this Trade Mark is on each package. Like all good inventions, this also has been limited, so we warn you from being imposed upon. This picture is on all genuine Zanzibar Carbon. Please notice this when you buy Carbon. Manufactured only by

B. HELLER & CO.,

249, 251, 253 So. Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

For sale by all leading Butcher Supply Houses. Catalogue and price-list sent free upon application to any part of the world.

**SWIFT'S****Chicago Dressed****BEEF, MUTTON, LAMB, VEAL, PORK**

AND A FULL LINE OF

**SWIFT'S FINE PROVISIONS**G. F. and E. C. SWIFT, Proprietors.  
General Offices, 105 Barclay St., N. Y.Can be had at our branch houses in New  
York, Brooklyn and Jersey City.**BRANCH HOUSES:****NEW YORK.**

G. F. & E. C. Swift, 105 Barclay st.  
Ganssvoort Beef Co., 22 and 24 10th ave.  
Washington Market Sheep Co., W. Washington Market.  
Swift Provision Co., Cor. 13th st. and 10th ave.  
G. F. Swift & Co., Manhattan Market (W. 34th st.).  
Swift Sheep & Poultry Co., 11th ave., 34th and 36th sts.  
North River Beef Co., Foot W. 39th st.  
Riverside Beef Co., 130th St. and 12th ave.  
Swift Brothers, 709 and 711 Westchester ave.  
Harlem Beef Co., Foot East 127th st.  
Murray Hill Beef Co., Foot East 81st st.  
Centre Market Beef Co., Cor. Centre and Grand sts.

**BROOKLYN.**

Swift Brothers, 122 and 124 Fort Greene place.  
Ft. Greene Sheep & Provision Co., 172 Ft. Greene place.  
Williamsburgh Beef Co., 100 and 102 N. 6th st.  
Brooklyn Beef Co., 74 and 76 Atlantic ave.

**JERSEY CITY.**

Jersey City Beef Co., 120 9th st.  
Hudson Beef Co., Cor. Grove and Wayne sts.

**THE CUDAHY PACKING CO.****Packers of REX BRAND****PROVISIONS, CANNED GOODS AND BEEF EXTRACT.****SHIPPERS OF CHOICE****Dressed Beef, Hogs, Sheep, Calves, Beef and Pork Cuts, and all  
kinds of Tripe and Sausages.****ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF BUTTERINE.**

HARRISBURG, PA.,  
OPERATED BY  
HARRISBURG PROVISION CO.

**LIVERPOOL, ENG.****PACKING HOUSES.**

SOUTH OMAHA, NEB. CHICAGO, ILL.  
SIOUX CITY, IA. LOS ANGELES, CAL.

**BRANCH HOUSES.**

The Cudahy Packing Co., Manhattan Market, New York.  
" " " " Manhattanville " "  
" " " " Ft. Greene Place, Brooklyn.  
" " " " 1 Blackstone St., Boston, Mass.  
" " " " Clinton Market, " "  
" " " " Worcester, Mass.  
" " " " Fall River, " "  
" " " " Pittsburg, Pa.  
Holmes' Provision Co., Holyoke, Mass.  
Nashua Beef Co., - - - Nashua, " "  
Lee & Hoyt, - - - New Haven, Conn.  
McElroy Bros., - - - Bridgeport, " "  
Omaha Beef Co., - - - Danbury, " "  
Waterbury Beef Co., - - - Waterbury, " "  
W. W. Coates & Co., - - - Providence, R. I.  
A. H. Warthman Co., - - - Philadelphia, Pa.

**WICHITA, KAS.****NEW YORK CITY.****THE JACOB DOLD PACKING CO.****BUFFALO, N. Y.****WHOLESALE.****KANSAS CITY, MO.**

CURERS OF THE HIGHLY  
CELEBRATED  
"WESTPHALIA"

BRAND OF

Sugar Cured Hams,  
Shoulders and Bacon.

**PORK AND BEEF PACKERS**

THE "BUFFALO" BRAND OF

**Canned Meats and Delicacies:**

MANUFACTURERS OF THE  
ONLY GENUINE

**WHITE ROSE****BRAND LARD,**

Guaranteed Absolutely Pure  
Hog Product.

**Corned Beef, Roast Beef, Ox Tongue, Lunch Tongue, Potted Ham, Devilled Ham, Chipped Beef, Fine English Brawn.**

Once tried, your trade will always ask for "Dold's" Canned Meats.

These goods stand unsurpassed for Quality, Color and Flavor.

**THE ONLY HOUSE IN BUFFALO PRODUCING GOVERNMENT-INSPECTED MEATS.**

OLEO OIL, LARD OIL, HOG AND BEEF CASINGS,  
NEATSFOOT OIL, BLOOD, TANKAGE, TALLOW, HIDES.

**OUR AIM IS TO PLEASE AND SUIT THE TRADE.****SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO FOREIGN TRADE.**

**ANGLO-AMERICAN PROVISION COMPANY, CHICAGO**  
**FOWLER BROS. (LIMITED), NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.**

**Pork Packers, Lard Refiners and Sausage Makers.**

**SOLE PROPRIETORS**  
**OF THE UNRIVALED AND JUSTLY**  
**CELEBRATED**  
**BRANDS OF MEATS AND LARD:**

**Delmonico Peach and Cherry Brands**  
**OF SMOKED MEATS.**

**Peach Leaf Lard. Apricot Lard.**  
**ROYAL LILY COMPOUND.**

Agents in most of the principal cities in the United States. Correspondence solicited.

**ANGLO-AMERICAN PROVISION CO.****SUMMER SAUSAGE WORKS.****A. L. LUETGERT,**

601 to 629 Diversey Building,

MANUFACTURER OF  
ALL KINDS OF

GERMAN,  
ITALIAN  
AND FRENCH

**CHICAGO, ILL.****SAUSAGES**

**HENRY LINDENMEYR**  
**& SONS,**

31-37 EAST HOUSTON STREET, } **NEW YORK,**  
20 BECKMAN STREET,

Have on hand strictly first-class imported

**PARCHMENT PAPER**

24 x 38, 25 and 30 lb.; low prices quoted on  
application. All kinds of Paper in stock  
for the Packing and kindred trades.

**GEORGE W. PRICE,** 43 and 44 City Market,  
**TRENTON, N. J.**

**Summer Sausage and Bologna.**

Prepared Ham and Beef, Scrapple and  
Breakfast Bacon, Liver Pudding,  
Boneless Ham and Dried Beef.

No adulterations used in any of our productions.



## NEW YORK MARKETS.

## UNUSUAL CONDITIONS IN THE SMALL STOCK MARKETS.

The past week has been one of unusual excitement for dealers in small stock, especially sheep and lambs. Many of the large slaughterers in this city and Jersey have been compelled to go without stock, as they would not pay the big advance of from \$2@4 per 100 since a week ago. Those who were able to buy had to be content with about one-half the usual supply for their trade. In consequence there was a great hustling of the retailers among the various slaughter houses as soon as the scarcity became known. Shopkeepers who have not been inside of a city slaughter house for months could be seen in the various abattoirs offering the highest prices for anything in the shape of a sheep or lamb, some paying as high as 14c. for good lambs.

A representative of "The National Provisioner" visited all the slaughterers on the east and west sides in order to solve the cause of this unusual state of affairs. Some claimed that owing to the extreme heat of the previous week shippers and collectors in the country had been compelled to stop work, and that farmers were unwilling to risk shipping stock in such weather, as their losses would be considerable, and they would have no redress from the railroads. Another large dealer told me that this has been one of the poorest summer seasons known to the local killers in many a year. He claimed that there has been but very little choice stock of lambs coming to this market, the bulk of it going to Chicago and the West. One thing is quite certain, that in former years the dealers had most of their lambs shipped direct from Cincinnati and Louisville, but this year they all seem content to have the stock sent here to market and take their chances of getting their kind. Shippers, as a rule, generally get a few loads of good stock, and like to ship direct to the butchers, in order to save their paying the commission broker, only sending to market what stock he knows will not command the best prices in his own city. There has also been quite a scarcity of calves the closing week, not more than 3,000 being received, and most all consigned direct to butchers. Good veals sold from 6@7½c., while buttermilks brought from 3@5c.; dressed city veals sold as high as 13@13½c. How long the present state of affairs will continue it is hard to predict, but many butchers seem rather despondent and claim not to have much hope of an immediate improvement.

To illustrate the depression in prices of all products, we have just had our attention called to the sale of a lot of mutton tallow at 27½c. per lb; of course, it was not what is known generally as prime tallow, but would pass for such if there was any great demand for tallow; in these hard times all the buyer has to do to get an article at his own figure is to pretend to reject it on some excuse, as to quality, etc.

## LIVE CATTLE.

There have been no unusual features during the past week in this market. Latest London and Liverpool cables quote American live cattle firm at 10@11c., dressed weight; American sheep selling at 10@12c., dressed weight; refrigerator beef firm at 8@8½c. per lb. Top price at Glasgow, 11½c. for cattle and 13c. for sheep. Shipments of live cattle and dressed meats from the United States and Canada for the week ending Aug. 15 were as follows:

	Live Cattle	Live Sheep	Quarters Beef
New York.....	1,601	1,463	10,726
Boston.....	2,226	2,076	8,881
Baltimore.....	1,008	.....	.....

Philadelphia.....	424	.....	784
Newport News.....	344	.....	.....
Montreal.....	4,974	4,780	.....
	10,877	8,289	20,391

Destination of shipments were as follows:

	Live Cattle	Live Sheep	Quarters Beef
London.....	3,093	2,432	2,014
Liverpool.....	5,406	3,598	16,179
Glasgow.....	1,549	1,611	.....
Southampton.....	.....	.....	2,200
Bristol.....	443	585	.....
Bermuda & W. I.	58	113	.....
	10,877	8,289	20,391

We quote:

Choice to extra steers.....	4 35 a 4 70
Medium to fair steers.....	4 05 a 4 30
Common steers.....	3 55 a 4 00
Bulls and dry cows.....	1 15 a 3 00
Oxen and stags.....	3 00 a 4 15

## LIVE CALVES.

Toward the close of the week the market has been firmer and higher on light receipts. We quote:

Poor to prime veals.....	4 50 a 7 50
Buttermilks.....	2 25 a 3 25

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market for live sheep and lambs shows a wonderful improvement over last week, with light receipts and prices \$2@3 higher. We quote:

Poor to prime sheep.....	2 50 a 4 00
Common to medium sheep.....	2 40 a 3 90
Choice.....	4 25 a
Good to choice lambs.....	6 00 a 7 00
Common to medium lambs.....	4 80 a 5 75

## LIVE HOGS.

The market was active on live hogs most of the week, while prices show an upward tendency, owing to Western advices of falling receipts. Pigs, as usual, were wanted, with very few being offered. Local slaughterers had light receipts of Western purchased hogs. We quote:

Light to medium weights.....	3 70 a 4 25
Heavy weights.....	3 40 a 3 50
Pigs.....	4 40 a 4 60

## DRESSED BEEF.

The cool weather of the past week brought about a material improvement in this market, and supplies have been moving with greater freedom. Western receipts are about normal, and the scarcity in small stock has improved the demand for beef. We quote:

Choice Native, heavy.....	7 a 7½
" " light.....	7½ a 7½
Common to fair Native.....	6½ a 6½
Choice Western, heavy.....	7 a
" " light.....	6½ a 7
Good to prime Texan.....	5½ a 6
Common to fair Texan.....	4½ a 5
Good to choice Heifers.....	5½ a 5½
Common to fair Heifers.....	4½ a 5
Choice Cows.....	5 a
Common to fair Cows.....	4 a 4½
Good to choice Oxen and Stags.....	5½ a 6
Common to fair Oxen and Stags.....	4 a 5
Choice Bulls.....	4 a
Common Bulls and Cows for Bologna.....	2½ a 3½

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market has been going skyhigh all the week, as will be seen by a fuller review found elsewhere on the small stock market generally. We quote:

Good to choice mutton.....	5½ a 8½
Poor to medium mutton.....	5 a 7
Good to choice lambs.....	9 a 13½
Poor to medium lambs.....	7 a 8½
Culls.....	5 a 6½

## DRESSED CALVES.

The change from the hot weather of last week is very appreciable and finds the market in much better shape. We quote:

Choice city slaughtered veals.....	14 a
------------------------------------	------

Common to good city slaughtered veals.....	10 a 12
Choice country dressed veals.....	9 a 11
Common to good country dressed veals.....	7 a 9
Small country dressed veals.....	4½ a 5

## DRESSED HOGS.

The supply of dressed hogs has been light all week and demand much better in consequence, prices being ¼c. higher. We quote:

Hogs, 160 lbs. and over.....	5½ a
" 120 lbs. ".....	5½ a
Pigs (light).....	5½ a 6

## LIVE POULTRY.

The demand during the week has been fairly active and offerings have been readily disposed of at steady prices. We quote:

Spring Chickens, local, per lb.....	9½ a 10
" " Western, per lb.....	9 a 10
" " Southern, ".....	9 a 9½
Fowls, per lb.....	9 a
Roosters, old, per lb.....	5 a 5½
Turkeys, mixed, ".....	10 a
Ducks, local, per pair.....	70 a 85

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## BUTCHERS' FIXTURES and ICE HOUSES

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Fish Markets Fitted Up.

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MANUFACTURER OF

## BUTCHERS' FIXTURES

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Address \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Business \_\_\_\_\_

Number of Clerks \_\_\_\_\_

Per Cent. Credit Sales \_\_\_\_\_

No. 1. \_\_\_\_\_



" Western, "	60	a	70
" Southern, "	50	a	
Geese, local, per pair.....	1 00	a	1 37
" Western, "	1 00	a	1 25
" Southern, "	75	a	1 00
Pigeons, old, per pair.....	20	a	
" young, "	15	a	

**DRESSED POULTRY.**

The cool, favorable weather, moderate receipts and invoices and a fair demand have caused a little more confidence and a better feeling for choice goods during the week. Fowls are not plenty and quite firm at 10c. for choice dry-picked; in fact some holders refusing to sell below 10½c., but latter is extreme as yet. Scalded fowls rarely possible to sell above 9@9½c. Really choice large scalded chickens are in good demand, but still in very small proportion in the arrivals, the bulk of the receipts still running small and medium size, and where the chickens do show better growth they are generally long and thin, and average stock still has to sell at 8@9c., though choice are promptly salable at 10c. Nearby chickens a little firmer for choice. Spring ducks sell slowly, though range of prices remains about the same. Spring geese very dull and weak. Old turkeys scarce and firm. Squabs plenty and still show irregular quality and value. We quote:

Turkeys, mixed weights, per lb.....	11	a	
Spring Chickens, Philadelphia, selected.....	13	a	15
" " " ordinary, lb.....	10	a	12
" " " Pennsylvania.....	10	a	12
" " " Western, dry-picked, choice, 9½.....	10	a	10
" " " " small, 8.....	8	a	9
" " " " sc., 4 lbs. or over to pair, per lb.....	9½	a	10
" " " " 3 to 3½ lbs. to pair 8.....	8	a	9
" " " " and South., small, 6½.....	6½	a	7½
" " " " inferior.....	4	a	5
Fowls, Western, dry-picked, choice.....	10	a	10
" " " scalded, choice.....	9	a	9½
Old Cocks, per lb.....	5	a	6
Spring Ducks, Eastern, per lb.....	12	a	13
" " " Long Island, per lb.....	12	a	13
" " " Penn. and Va., per lb.....	9	a	11
" " " Western, per lb.....	7	a	9
Old Ducks, " " " ".....	5	a	8
Spring Geese, Eastern, " " " ".....	12	a	14
" " " " inferior.....	5	a	8
Squabs, tame, white, per doz.....	1 75	a	
" " " mixed lots, " " " ".....	1 25	a	1 50
" " " dark and poor, " " " ".....	1 00	a	

**PROVISIONS.****JOBBER TRADE.**

Smoked hams, 10 to 12 lbs. average.....	10½	a	11
" " " 14 to 16 " " " ".....	10	a	10½
" " " 18 lbs and over.....	9½	a	10
California hams, smoked.....	6½	a	7½
New York cut shoulders, smoked.....	5½	a	6
Boneless bacon.....	8½	a	9
Bacon (rib in).....	7½	a	8
Pickled hams, light.....	9½	a	10
" " " heavy.....	9	a	9½
" " " bellies, light.....	8½	a	9
" " " heavy.....	8½	a	9
" " " California hams.....	8½	a	9½
Dry salted bellies, heavy.....	8	a	9
" " " light.....	6	a	6
Fat backs, 40 to 45.....	6	a	6
" " " 30 to 35.....	6½	a	6½
" " " 20 to 25.....	8	a	9
Pork loins.....	13	a	14
Spare ribs, per ton.....	13 00	a	14 50

**SAUSAGE CASINGS.**

Sheep, English, wide per keg.....	32	00	
" " " per ¼ keg.....	17	00	
" " " medium, per keg.....	25	00	
" " " Australian, per lb.....	30	a	40
" " " New Zealand, wide.....	30	a	40
" " " domestic, per keg.....	20	00	
Meg, American, tcs, per lb.....	14		
" " " bbls., per lb.....	14		
" " " ½ bbls., per lb.....	13		
" " " kegs, per lb.....	18		
Beef guts, rounds, per set.....	12		
" " " " per lb.....	2½	a	3½
" " " bungs, per piece.....	6	a	6
" " " " per lb.....	4	a	5

**SPICES.**

	Whole.	Ground
Pepper, Sing. Black.....	6½	7½
" " " White.....	10	11
" " " Red Zanzibar.....	15	20
" " " Shot.....	8	
Allspice.....	6½	10
Coriander.....	5	6
Cloves.....	18	18
Mace.....	45	65
Nutmegs, 110e.....	60	50
Ginger, Jamaica.....	20	24
" " " African.....	14	18
Sage Leaf.....	7	12
" " " Rubbed.....	12	
Marjoram.....	25	

**LARDS.**

Lard, refined, Continent.....	\$4.25
Lard, refined, So. America.....	4.70
Lard, refined, Brazil (40 lb. kegs).....	5.85
Lard, neutral, Western, here.....	4½
Lard, neutral, West.....	3½
Lard, compound, city.....	3½
Lard, compound, Western.....	4 a 4½
Lard, compound, job lots.....	

**GREEN CALF SKINS.**

No. 1. Veals, under 9 lbs.....	9 a 11
No. 2. Veals (cut), under 9 lbs.....	09
No. 1. Buttermilks, under 9 lbs.....	10
No. 2. Buttermilks (cut), under 9 lbs.....	
No. 1. Buttermilk Kips.....	1.10
No. 2. Buttermilk Kips (cut).....	1.00
No. 1. Light Veal Kips.....	1.80
No. 2. Light Veal Kips (cut).....	1.25
No. 1. Heavy Veal Kips.....	1.75
No. 2. Heavy Veal Kips (cut).....	1.25
Branded Skins, light and heavy.....	75 to 50

**STEARINES.**

Lard, city.....	4½ a 4¾
Lard, Western.....	4½
Oleo, New York.....	4
Oleo, West.....	4½
White grease.....	3½
Yellow grease.....	3½

**SALT.**

Eureka.....	2 00 a 2 10
English factory filled.....	1 00 a 1 10
"Brighton" in bbls.....	3 10
Liverpool, ground.....	57½ a 62½
Domestic, ".....	50 a 55
Domestic, fine, in sacks.....	75 a 85
Turks' Island.....	22 a 25
Lump salt, per ton.....	12 00 a 12 50

**GREASES.**

Brown.....	2½ a
Yellow.....	2½ a 2¾
White.....	3 a 3½
House and Soap.....	2½ a 2¾

**LARD EXPERTS**

ANALYSES OF ANY PRODUCT.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER  
ANALYTICAL LABORATORY,  
284 Pearl Street, New York.

**DIRECTORY**

Of the Meat and Provision Trades—7,000  
Names. See page 47. Order Blank, page 27.

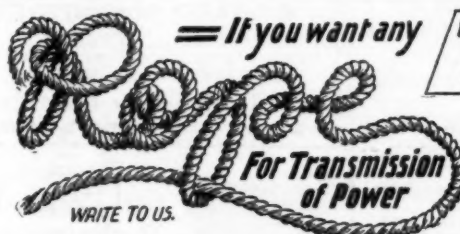
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Contractors for

**Artesian and Driven Wells.**

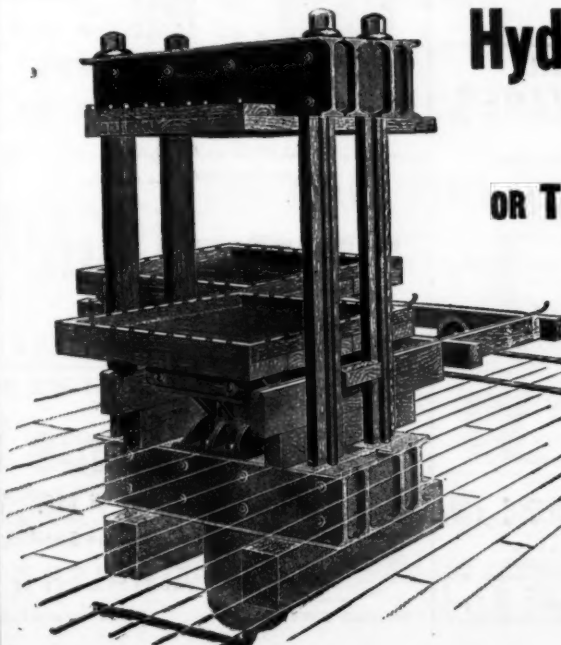
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 Importers at Rotterdam, Holland, solicit  
 consignments of Cottonseed Oil for Soap  
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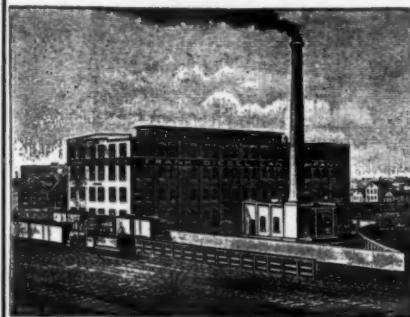
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**Index to Ads. on Page 3.**

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Rough butcher's fat.....	1 1/4
Inferior.....	1
*Suet.....	2 1/4
Shop bones (per cwt.).....	15 a 25

### BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS.

Good country hide cuttings per lb.....	1 1/4 a 2
Sinews, green.....	1/4 a 1
" dry.....	2 1/4 a 3 1/4
Bones, dry and clean, 2000 lbs.....	14 00
Bones, flat shin.....	45 00
Domestic tail hair, clean.....	18 00 a 20 00
" mane hair.....	12 a 14
Horns, mixed.....	25 a 40
" fair.....	30 a 35
" selected.....	100 a 150
Hooftails, fair to good.....	24 00 a 25 00
Cattle tails.....	2 1/4 a 3 1/4
Gluestock.....	1 1/4 a 2 1/4

### FERTILIZER MARKET.

The New York Market.

Blood, high grade, W., 16 per cent. per unit.....	1.67 1/4 a 1.70
Blood, New York soft red, 12 to 14 per cent. per unit.....	1.60 a 1.65
Concentrated tankage, 14 to 15 per cent. per unit.....	1.57 1/4 a 1.60
Concentrated tankage, 14 to 15 per cent. per unit, f. o. b. Chicago.....	1.27 1/4 a 1.30
Azotine, del. New York.....	1.65 a 1.70
Hoof meal, per unit.....	1.65 a 1.67 1/4
Tankage, crushed, 9 per cent. and 20 per cent. grade, per ton, Kansas City.....	11.00 a 11.50

Tankage crushed, 9 per cent. and 20 per cent. grade, per ton, Chicago.....	14.00 a 14.50
Tankage, crushed, 7 per cent. and 30 per cent. grade, per ton, del'd.....	17.00 a 17.50
Bone meal, per ton.....	22.00 a 22.50
Bones, rough, per ton.....	14.00 a 15.00
Fish scrap, dried, f. o. b. factory, per ton.....	17.50 a 18.00
Fish scrap, acidulated, f. o. b. factory, per ton.....	9.00 a 9.25
Cottonseed meal per ton.....	18.50 a 19.00
Garbage tankage, ammonia, 5 1/2 per cent. phosphate, 8 per cent., per ton, del'd.....	10.50 a 11.00
Sulphate of ammonia, guaranteed 25 per cent., per 100 lbs.....	2.30 a 2.35
Nitrate of soda, per 100 lbs.....	1.77 1/2 a 1.87 1/2
Florida phosphate, per 2,240 lbs., per unit.....	8 a 8 1/4
South Carolina phosphate, f. o. b. Charleston, per 2,240 lbs.....	3.00 a 3.50

### THE GLUE MARKET.

A Extra, white.....	22c
1 Extra.....	18c
1.....	16c
1 X.....	14c
1 1/4 Hide, brown.....	13 1/2c
1 1/2 " ".....	13c
1 3/4 " ".....	12c
1 1/2 Bone.....	10c
1 1/4 " ".....	9c
1 1/2 " ".....	8c
1 " ".....	7c

Cottonseed, crude, prime.....	19 a 20
" " loose, f. o. b. mills.....	15 a 17
" " off grade.....	18 a 19
" Summer yellow, prime.....	22 1/2 a 23
" " off grade.....	22 1/4 a 23
" Winter yellow, prime.....	30 a 32
" Yellow, butter grades.....	25 a 26
" White, prime.....	25 1/2 a 26

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74 per cent. caustic soda, 2 1/2 for 60 per cent.; 77 per cent. caustic soda, 2.25 for 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2.40 lb; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 4c. lb; sul soda, 75c. per 100 lb; pearlash 5 1/4c. lb; caustic potash, drums, 600 lb, 5 1/4c.; small drums, 6 1/4c.; borax, 6 1/4c. lb; talc, 1 1/4c. lb; Cochin coconut oil, 5 1/4 cts. lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 5 1/2c. lb; palm oil, 4 1/2c. lb, casks; yellow olive oil, 55c. gallon; green olive oil, 52c. gallon; green olive oil foots, 4 1/2c. lb; cottonseed oil, 25c. gallon; cottonseed soap stock, 1c. lb; rosin, \$2@2.70 per 280 lb.

### THE PACKERS' HAND BOOK.

Is indispensable in every progressive packing house. See particulars, page 47. Order Blank for same, page 27.

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332 to 342 N. Holliday Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.



## CALLERINE

THE IDEAL FOOD PRESERVATIVE.

For the Preservation of all kinds of Food Products, Milk, Cream and Butter. Fish, Flesh or Fowl, Fruits and Vegetables without the use of ice or any other preservative.

**CALLERINE**

WILL PRESERVE MEATS OF ALL KINDS.

**WE GUARANTEE**

CALLERINE to be entirely free from Salicylic, Boracic or Benzoic Acid, Coal Tar Products or any Salt or Compound of the same.

BRANCH OFFICES.  
THE BEAUMONT CO., 125 HUDSON STREET, NEW YORK.  
I. L. NEWMAN, 6 S. HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.  
CALLERINE MFG. CO., 34 W. Chestnut St., Lancaster, Pa.

**THE CALLERINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,**

612 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

### Certificate of Analysis.

New York, July 1, 1896.

THE CALLERINE MANUFACTURING CO.,  
612 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sirs:—We have analyzed and tested the preserving fluid called "CALLERINE," and have found it to be an excellent and effective preservative for food of all kinds and to be free from harmful ingredients, and we therefore gladly endorse the use of same.

Respectfully,

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER ANALYTICAL LABORATORY.  
H. E. Sttircke, Ph.D., Chief Chemist.

SAMPLES AND CIRCULARS FREE ON APPLICATION.

**NOW AND FOR 19 YEARS THE BEST!**

**THE ONLY REAL PRESERVATIVE FOR MEATS OF ALL KINDS.**

Prevents Fermentation  
and Souring of Meats.  
Prevents Skippers,  
Slime and Mould.  
Prevents the Dangerous  
Fungus in Meats.  
Gives the Meat a  
Uniform Cherry-red Color.

ESTABLISHED  
1877.



ESTABLISHED  
1877.

Prevents Rapid  
Shrinkage in Meats.  
Retains Moisture in Sausage.  
Prevents Green Spots  
or Meat Turning Gray.  
Retains the Juice in Meat  
and Keeps it Tender.

THREE DIFFERENT KINDS MADE FOR MEATS:

- "A"** PRESERVATIVE, for Pork and Liver Sausages, Sausage Meat, Chopped Meat, White Puddings, Tenderloins, Fresh Meats, Poultry, Game, Birds, etc.  
**"B"** PRESERVATIVE, for Bolognas, Frankfurters, Summer and all kinds of Smoked Sausages.  
**"C"** PRESERVATIVE, for Curing and Preserving Hams, Shoulders, Pork, Bacon, Tongues, Beef of all kinds and Dry Salted Meats, and for Protecting Smoked, Dry Salted and Fresh Meats against Flies and Skippers.

FULL DIRECTIONS IN EACH PACKAGE.

MADE ONLY BY  
THE SOLE PROPRIETORS  
OF PRESERVATIVE,

**THE PRESERVATIVE MANUFACTURING CO.**

12 Cedar Street, New York.

 The Boar's Head Picture is on every Package of  
the Genuine Preservative. TAKE NO OTHER.

183 Illinois Street, Chicago.

154 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Cal.



If it's Good

Push  
it!

**Don't Let Your Business Lag Behind**

IF THERE IS ANYTHING IN IT.

GIVE IT A STRONG  
HELPING HAND.  
INTRODUCE OUR

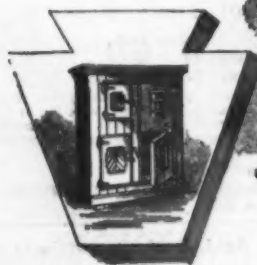
**CASH CARD SYSTEM**

And your business will receive a boom that will surprise you. We can show you how to do it and extend your trade. Increase your cash sales and save you the profits usually lost in bad accounts.

The merits of our system as a trade-winner is daily more evident, because the great variety of premiums offered, interest and meet the wants of all classes of people, and the quality of our goods is appreciated by the customer, and a permanent advertisement to your business; while the small cost of running the system commends itself to the merchant. Write for catalogue of premiums and particulars,

**WILLIAMS, RIDGWAY & CO. 42 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia.**

J P MAHER, Mgr.



OFFICE

Philadelphia Bourse.



**COLD STORAGE BUILDINGS.**

PLANS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED.  
FIFTEEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

TRADE MARK



**Philadelphia, Pa.**



**Good Meat Alone**

is not enough. The butcher who wishes to build up a big trade must have a nicely furnished shop. The man who has

**An Up-to-date Shop**

will get the up-to-date trade. Customers like to see attractive refrigerators, modern machinery and handy tools.

**All Butcher Fixtures**

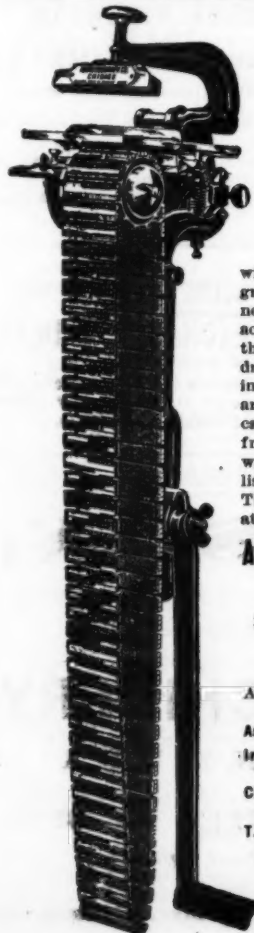
of the latest and best make, as well as refrigerators and tools, are manufactured by

**T. FARRELL,**

**328 West Forty-First Street,  
NEW YORK CITY.**

**DIRECTORY**

Of the Meat and Provision Trades—7,000 Names. See page 47. Order Blank, page 27.

**The ADDRESSOGRAPH**

ADDRESS YOUR  
MAILING LIST,

**2,000  
PER HOUR**

AT A COST OF

**10 CENTS PER  
THOUSAND**

with the Addressograph. All addresses neat and absolutely accurate, facsimile of the typewriter. Addresses are arranged in chains with separable links. Names can be added or taken from any point, always leaving a perfect list of live addresses. The office boy operates it with his foot.

**Addressograph  
Company,  
356 Dearborn St.,  
CHICAGO.**

Adopted and Endorsed by  
Armour & Co., Chicago.  
International & Wells  
Packing Co., Chicago.  
Cleveland Provision Co.  
Cleveland, Ohio.  
T. M. Sinclair & Co.,  
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

**CHICAGO MARKETS.****LARDS.**

Prime Steam.....	3.40
Neutral.....	4%
Compound.....	3%

**STEARINES.**

Oleo-stearines.....	3%
---------------------	----

**OILS.**

Lard oil, Extra.....	30
" " No. 1.....	25
" " No. 1.....	24
" " No. 2.....	22
Oleo oil, "Extra".....	4%
Neatsfoot Oil, Pure.....	50
" " Extra.....	38
" " No. 1.....	30

**TALLOW.**

Tallow Oil.....	26
Packers' Prime.....	3 a 3%
No. 2.....	2% a 2%
Edible Tallow.....	3%

**GREASES.**

Brown.....	2
Yellow.....	2%
White.....	2%
Bone.....	2%

**BUTCHERS' FAT.**

Rough shop fat.....	4%
Inferior or black fat.....	4%
Quot.....	1%
Shop Bones, per 100 lbs.....	15 a 20

**COTTONSEED OIL.**

F. & Y., in tanks.....	20 a 21
Crude, ".....	18 a 19
Butter oil, barrels.....	27 a

**FERTILIZER MARKET.**

Dried blood, 16 to 17 units.....	1.32 1/2 (Ugho. f. o. b.)
Hoof meal, per unit.....	1.30
Concent. tankage, 14 to 15 p. o. p. unit.....	1.25
Unground tankage, 10 to 11 p. o. p. per ton.....	13.50
Unground tankage, 9 & 20 p. o. p. per ton.....	12.50
Unground tankage, 8 & 20 p. o. p. per ton.....	11.50
Unground tankage, 7 & 20 p. o. p. per ton.....	10.50
Unground tankage, 6 & 25 p. o. p. per ton.....	10.00
Bone meal, per ton.....	20.00
Bones, rough, "packers".....	18.00
Steamed bone meal per ton.....	16.50
Ground tankage, \$1 per ton extra.....	

**FERTILIZER NOTES.**

Much inquiry for futures. No spot trade.

**HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.**

Horns No. 1.....	\$175 per ton 65-70 lbs. average
HooFs.....	\$20.00 per ton
Round Shin Bones.....	\$47.00 " "
Flat Shin Bones.....	\$37.50 " "
Thigh Bones.....	\$30 per ton, 90-100 lbs. average

**BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.**

Pork loins.....	6 a 6%
Tenderloins.....	12 1/2 a 13
Spare ribs.....	3%
Trimnings.....	2%
Boston Butts.....	4 a 4 1/2
California Butts.....	4%
Hocks.....	3 a 3 1/2
Skinned Shoulders.....	4% a 4 1/2

**CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.**

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Week ending
Receipts.....	52,380	2,470	97,217	57,374	Aug. 15,
Ship's.....	15,668	110	28,892	8,388	1896.
Receipts.....	58,708	3,628	88,216	74,688	Aug. 17,
Ship's.....	17,760	316	26,048	1,964	1896.
Receipts.....	44,894	4,300	136,764	63,880	Aug. 18,
Ship's.....	18,947	288	63,412	2,441	1896.
Average weight of hogs, week ending Aug. 15, 1896,					
248 lbs.; week ending Aug. 17, 1896, 234 lbs.; week ending Aug. 18, 1896, 234 lbs.					

**REJECTIONS.**

**J. D. W. CLAUSSEN,**  
Handler of Rejected Meats.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

Prompt Returns and  
Satisfaction Guaranteed.  
Best of Reference Given on Application.

27 Market St., CHARLESTON, S. C.

**SEE COUPON ON PAGE 27.**

**FINE BURLAPS**

FOR COVERING  
HAMS AND BACON

**PRESS CLOTH**

FOR PRESSING  
TANKAGE, BLOOD, ETC.

BURLAP BAGS and ALL GRADES BURLAPS.

MANUFACTURED AND IMPORTED BY

**W. J. JOHNSTON, 182 Jackson St., CHICAGO.**

**P. DONAHUE & SON,**

Highest Prices Paid for

**HIDES, FAT AND SKINS,**

658 W. 39th St., New York.

**HIGHEST PRICES**

FOR

Hides, Horsehides,

Calf Skins,

Tallow, &c.

Sheep and Lamb Skins,  
Pelts.

**JOSEPH HABERMAN**

623 to 627 West 40th St.,

NEW YORK CITY.

**REFERENCES:**

The Bowery Bank of New York,  
"The National Provisioner."

**HARRY ROBE, ASSOCIATED.**

**B. C. SHEPARD,**

Commission Buyer of

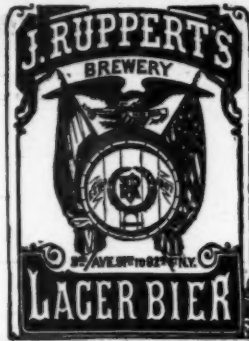
**CATTLE,****HOGS AND****SHEEP.**

N. Y. Central Stock Yards,  
EAST BUFFALO, N. Y.

Office, Room 13,  
Live Stock Exchange Building.







## BUTCHERS.

The following Mortgages on Butchers' Fixtures, Bills of Sale, etc., have been recorded during the past week up to Saturday, August 15th, 1896. They are a reprint of our Advance Sheet, sent out to houses on August 15th, who subscribe to same.

### NEW YORK CITY.

Glassman & Sharkewitch, 23 Essex St.; to Schindler & S. \$80  
Frankel, Isidore, 288 East 3d St.; to Emile Frankel 2,500  
Fowley, J. J., Washington Market; to Marion A. Fowley 1,200  
Horowitz, N., 116 Ludlow St.; to M. Klein 42  
Licker, Fanny, 124 Forsyth St.; to Schindler & S. 75  
Mermelstein, Wm., 191 Allen St.; to F. Greenwald 80  
Roth, Jacob, 1513 2d Ave.; to B. Dresher 75

### Bills of Sale.

Lowenstein & Griot, 1703 3d Ave.; to A. Appel 2,500

The Best and Only Reliable

Cover Fastener for

Pails and Boxes.

**Acme**

Used and endorsed by  
CONFECTIONERS and  
BAKERS EVERYWHERE.

**Clasps**

**Acme Flexible Clasp Co.**

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

Clark and 17th Streets, CHICAGO.

## "ECLIPSE"

## Silent Meat Cutting Machines

Are conceded by the Trade, both in this country and Europe, to be

**THE BEST MACHINES** EVER PUT ON THE MARKET.

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY

**DUNCAN MACKENZIE,  
Union Iron Works**

HAMILTON AVENUE, TRENTON, N. J.

Sold also by **WOLF, SAYER & HELLER,**  
Fulton and Peoria Streets, Chicago, Ill.  
and 120 Pearl Street, New York.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

## GROCERS.

The following Mortgages on Grocers' Fixtures, Bills of Sale, etc., have been recorded during the past week up to Saturday, August 15th, 1896. They are a reprint of our Advance Sheet, sent out to houses on August 15th, who subscribe to same.

### NEW YORK CITY.

Grassi, M. & G., 71 Roosevelt St.; to J. P. & F. L. Zerega 80  
Jasper, H. & Wm., 418 East 75th St.; to W. H. Peters 1,000  
O'Connor & Cassidy, 917 Columbus Ave.; to H. & F. Meyerdierck 1,200  
Palley, Ida, 62 Catharine St.; to D. Davidoff 150  
Postel, C. J. M., 233 Reid Ave.; to C. Weiss 700  
Toli, Rocco, 148 West Houston St.; to G. Cademartori 1,500

### Bills of Sale.

Blumenfeld, Henry, 141 Ridge St.; to Leah Blumenfeld 400  
Carrano, Antonio, 692 10th Ave.; to R. Sic 1  
Hoberg, Metta, 1566 3d Ave.; to E. D. Westermann 1  
Lynch, J. L., 274 Greenwich St.; to C. Foster (Restaurant) 800  
Nadernann, E. A., 348 Bleecker St.; to Gesine Nadernann 1  
Schreiber, Mooney, 288 Grand St.; to L. Herman (Restaurant) 200  
Wexter, John, 874 11th Ave.; to H. Wexter 235



## THE UNION SAUSAGE STUFFER

MADE IN TWO SIZES.  
54-lb. Size, - - \$65  
96-lb. Size, - - \$95

This Stuffer occupies less room than any other and is simple and rapid in operation.

Send for Descriptive Circular.

MANUFACTURED BY

**The UNION Machine Works,**

413 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

New York Agents: S. OPPENHEIMER & CO., - - - 96 PEARL STREET.



## JACOB LEVY

PAYS THE HIGHEST PRICES FOR

**Fat, Suet, Calfskins, Hides, Plates & Bones,**

**799 First Ave., New York City.**

76 KENT STREET, Greenpoint, L. I. 16 NO. WEST ST., Mount Vernon.

Wagon calls to all parts of the city, Brooklyn, Westchester Co., and Yonkers.

## HERMAN BRAND,

Dealer in

**Fat, Calfskins, Suet and Bones,**

**413 East 51st St., New York.**

Wagons visit all parts of the city.

## CHARLES GROLL,

DEALER IN

**FAT AND CALFSKINS,**

Also Plate, Navel and Prime Beef,

**548 W. 40th St. (Bet. 10th & 11th Aves.) NEW YORK**

## H. SCHEIDEBERG,

(Established 1873)

Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of

**SAUSAGE CASINGS** AND DIRECT IMPORTER OF English Sheep Casings.

Best Sausage Casings of Every Description.

**624 W. 48th St., NEW YORK.**

## WHAT'S THE MARKET

ON . . .

**HIDES**

**SKINS**

**PELTS**

**TALLOW**

**GREASE**

SEND for free copy of our paper. Market Reports each week from Chicago and all leading markets.

Pays to keep posted.

Hide and Leather,

**154 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.**

## A MONEY SAVER.

**THE ONLY LEAN, MILD CURED FAMILY HAM OR SHOULDER.**



Has Surplus Fat Removed. Can be put up with Bone or Boneless.

**STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.**

Patented Nov. 20th, 1890, by

**CONRAD MAISEL,**

**334 Fillmore Ave., BUFFALO, N.Y.**

## JOSEPH LISTER,

Manufacturer of

**GLUE,**

DEALER IN PORK AND BEEF CRACKLINGS.

**1158-1160 Elston Ave., CHICAGO.**

**The New York Butchers' Calfskin Association,**  
OFFICE, 407 E. 47th STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Sell your calfskins to us. We divide all profits to stockholders. No other dealers do this.

Our wagons call at your place for calfskins.

# WANTED. -- FOR SALE. -- BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

## NOTICE.

Advertisements in this column to occupy one inch or less are inserted at the minimum rate of one dollar per insertion (one inch of eight lines or less). Fifteen cents per line for every additional line above eight lines. Subscribers sending in THEIR COUPONS WILL BE ALLOWED one free insertion against the same within the date limit.

## FREE TO EMPLOYEES.

In view of the general dullness in the packing and provision trades we will insert until further notice FREE OF CHARGE the want advertisements of employees of packing houses and others connected with the meat and provision trades who may be out of position at present. Those who desire to have answers addressed to our New York office will please enclose postage stamps for replies.

## HELP WANTED.

### SALESMAN WANTED.

Position as salesman in pork packing or canned goods business. Have had ten years' experience in all branches. Have also traveled in same line in Canada. Would accept any offer. P. G., care THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, Manhattan Building, Chicago.

### DESK ROOM IN CHICAGO.

Desk room in one of the principal buildings in the central part of the city of Chicago will be given free to party staying in office most of the day. Address "CITY," 617 Manhattan Building, Chicago.

## WANTED.

A casing traveling man to handle a side line on commission. Address "SIDE LINE," care THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, New York.

AM BUYING, RENTING, SELLING typewriters of all kinds for business, family and private use. Also selling new sets of books, and all late publications, on payments of about 5 cents per day. Also buying job and odd lots of merchandise of any kind. Advise wants and offerings. H. H. MANSFIELD, 245 Broadway, New York.

DRIVER WANTED.—A driver who has driven a fat route in New York City, and is familiar with the butcher trade, can find employment. Apply to M. SEEWALD, 71 Gold street, New York.

## FOREMAN FOR SAUSAGE FACTORY.

WANTED—A good, sober German sausage maker as foreman. One who can make all kinds of sausages and puddings. Must have references. Only those who understand the business thoroughly need apply. "OHIO," Box 32, care THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, New York.

## CELLAR MAN WANTED.

WANTED—An experienced and capable man to take charge of pickle-curing cellar in large pork packing house. Address "CALL," box 23, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, New York.

## GLUE EXPERT.

An expert in the making of all grades of Bone and Hide Glues, including the finest white, also Grease Neatsfoot Oil and other by-products, with ten years' practical experience as superintendent of a large and well-known Glue works, would be pleased to confer with manufacturers desiring to improve their processes and products, or with parties wishing to utilize bone liquors or Glue stock of any description which they may incidentally produce. Kindly address "GLUE EXPERT," Box 1,256, New York Post Office.

## WANTED

100,000

PACKERS, BUTCHERS, SLAUGHTERERS, PROVISIONERS, LARD REFINERS, COTTON OIL MILLS, SOAP MAKERS, FERTILIZER MANUFACTURERS, GLUE MAKERS, TALLOW RENDERERS, HIDE AND SKIN DEALERS, Etc., Etc.,

To Subscribe for

**THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,**

The only paper in existence covering these trades.

SUBSCRIPTION \$4.00 A YEAR.

## FOR SALE.

### MEAT MARKET FOR SALE.

A meat market, established ten years, doing a good trade and in good location; also horse and wagon. For further particulars, apply to Mr. G. A. HOWE, with Gansevoort Beef Co., 22 Tenth avenue, New York.

## FOR SALE.

Two Johnson filter presses, 27 in. diameter, 36 plates; and one Johnson filter press, 27 in. diameter, 24 plates. In splendid condition. Address Room 213, Produce Exchange, New York.

## FOR SALE.

A few copies of "Swine Husbandry" (by Coburn), at 75c. each. This is a good opportunity for any one who desires to possess a book which treats fully on breeding, feeding and cultivation. The price named is a reduced figure. THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER PUB. CO., 284 Pearl street, New York.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—We have on hand a few warehouse trucks, entirely new, which we will sell at a reasonable figure. THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER PUBLISHING COMPANY, 284 Pearl street, New York.

## FOR SALE.

### A COMPRESSOR ICE MACHINE

75-Ton Refrigerating and 50-Ton Ice Making Capacity. Address,

**ARMOUR & CO.**

205 La Salle St., CHICAGO.

## POSITIONS WANTED.

### WANTED.

POSITION AS SALESMAN OR BOOK-keeper with dressed beef house. Five years' experience in the handling of fresh beef. Can furnish best of references. "SALESMAN," care THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, New York.

### TANK CARS WANTED.

WANTED—To rent five or six tank cars suitable for cottonseed oil. Address Post Office Box 23, Houston, Tex.

### LIVE STOCK SOLD ON COMMISSION, by

EDWD. HEYMANS, PARIS, France, 19 Rue Beranger.  
(Est'd 1872.) Telegr., Heymansius (A B C Code.)

The Method of Canning Meats in

Full and Particular, . . . \$50.00

The Manufacture of Beef Extracts, 50.00

ADDRESS, IN FIRST PLACE,

"EXPERT," 617 Manhattan Building,

CHICAGO.





THE BEST AND SIMPLEST APPARATUS

## DRYING SCRAP.

ADDRESS, FOR FURTHER DETAILS,

The Empire Laundry Machinery Co.

80 DEN ST., CAMBRIDGEPORT, MASS.

### Painters and Directors for Using Our Extractors in Wholesome Tanning and Slaughter Houses.

The word "scrap" means the refuse or refuse, and the process given is to prepare it for a profitable use for the market.

1. What amount of raw material will the Extractor take at one time? Answer.—From one barrel of scrap, or tankage, which weighs about 200 lb per load.

2. What percentage of material remains after it has been acted upon? Answer.—About 10 per cent of water.

3. What amount of grease is left in the stuff? Answer.—None, or less than 1 per cent, and it is thoroughly washed with warm water, none remains.

4. How long does it require to process? Answer.—Fifteen to twenty minutes.

5. What power to drive the Extractor? Answer.—From three to four horse power, or more. When it is at its maximum it consumes less.

6. Will it dry the material, such as the scrap or tankage? Answer.—No. But it will remove the time of drying in a steam cylinder dryer. As we have stated in question No. 3, if thoroughly washed, it can be done in less than twenty minutes. The steam is necessary when using the Extractor.

How is the grease saved? Answer.—The water and grease run into a wooden tank, and from off the same an overflow on top of the tank.

7. How is the Extractor operated? Answer.—Fill it with scrap. Then turn on hot water from above and stir until thoroughly mixed, then stop and start the machine, running fifteen minutes. Then stop the machine and add a second supply of scrap, until the operator is convinced that all the scrap is thoroughly washed out of the stuff. Remove the stuff to the cylinder steam dryer. Run it in the steam until it is thoroughly dried and the particles will not stick to each other.

The secret of perfect success is in the washing, or tankage, for finishing perfectly, and the washing with very hot water in the cylinder.

8. Cost of Extractor? Answer.—\$1000. G. H. Boston, Mass.

## Smith's Celebrated Buffalo Chopper with Self-Mixer.

KNOWN THE WORLD OVER.

If you want the Best Sausage Cutter, Buy a BUFFALO. Don't let any one talk it out of you.

Any practical Sausage Maker, who wants to make GOOD SAUSAGES, will tell you the BUFFALO CHOPPER with MIXER is the best in the world. It chops and mixes at one time, saving time and labor, and wash the meat but chops it evenly, giving the juice and making better sausages. With Mixer on it, it saves water. Saves buying a separate mixer, saving room and extra power, doing the work of two machines. Sausages furnished from users in most any city in the United States; also Germany, France, England, Ireland, Australia, South America, Canada, and Mexico. Write for full particulars and lowest prices.



Any Machine

Best on Trial.



SOMETHING NEW.

Great Success for Sausage Making.



THE NEW WILL.

THE NEW WILL.



JOHN E. SMITH & SONS

OFFICE, 25 BROADWAY, N. Y.

MADE IN U.S.A.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR PACKERS' USE.

THE Pacific Coast Borax Company's

STANDARD BRANDS OF

**GRANULATED BORACIC ACID**

AND REFINED POWDERED BORAX.

NECESSARY IN EVERY PACKING HOUSE.

PACIFIC COAST  
BORAX COMPANY,

253 Kinzie Street,  
... CHICAGO.

## Enterprise New Power Chopper.

Knives and  
Plates Last  
Twice as Long  
without  
Sharpening.

Send for Catalogue  
Giving Full  
Description.



There Being  
No Gears  
It Is  
Absolutely  
Noiseless.

Your Dealer  
Can Supply  
You.

No. 66, Price, \$225.00.

The ENTERPRISE MANUFACTURING CO. of PA., Philadelphia, Pa.



